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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,900—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st Mar.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
CEYLON	4039	E. Street	11th "
M. L. CHINA	7266	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7503	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M. L. SOBRA	7210	L. M. Whitmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5354	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,329	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 250.	Rs. 160.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	20th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,255	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Veroas	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

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Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th April 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th Mar. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	19th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 3rd April.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th March, 1900.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employés, Parties and Missionaries.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1900.

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OF
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F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager for East.
Bombay, March 31st, 1900.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 559 OF 1895.
BAI JAINABAI, widow of JAFFERBHOY LUDHABHOY CHUTTOO, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, residing in Palia Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
versus
IBRAHIMBHOY alias ABDULLABHOY LUDHABHOY CHUTTOO, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in Palia Gully, outside the Fort, and carrying on business in Samual Street, under the name and firm of LUDHABHOY CHUTTOO.....Defendant.
WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 16th day of October, 1897, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendant Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo should pay to the Plaintiff Bai Jainabai, the sum of Rupees sixty-five only at the end of each and every succeeding month as long as she lives or as long as she chooses to remain a widow of the late Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo for her maintenance and house rent.
And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 30th day of January, 1900, certain moveable property, consisting of gold and diamond ornaments were attached in possession of the above named plaintiff.
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday the 18th day of April, 1900 at the hour of 2-30 o'clock p.m. the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated 21st February, 1900 put up for sale by Public Auction at the Plaintiff's residence Nos. 607-609 at Palia Gully, Dongri outside the Fort the said moveable property subject to the life interest of the said Plaintiff or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs.
Such lot to be paid for at the time of sale.
For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff. Dated this 26th day of March 1900.
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.
MARIE LOUISE MARY, Spinster, late a plague nurse, Belgaum.
JOSE H ROMEO VIVEIROS, late Pensioned Preventive Officer, H. M.'s Customs, Bombay.
THOMAS HENRY JONES, late Works Manager of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay.
ARTHUR LEARMOUTH McKENZIE, late of Mombassa, European Inhabitant.
FURDOONJI DADABHOY GUZDAR, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.
JOHN ONSELEY SHERLOCK, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 17th Bombay Infantry.
GEORGE LLEWELLYN BENWELL, late Assistant Engineer Public Works Dept. Karachi.
WILLIAM HENRY HARDINGE, Lieutenant, late Inspector of Army Schools, Poona.
All persons having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.
All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of the advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the assets of the Estates will be distributed and Claims received after that period will not be recognized.
L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 31st March 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.
THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, on WEDNESDAY the 11th of April, 1900, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), for the Purchase of,
TWO LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER
now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and can be seen on application.
TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office.
TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.
PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.
NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th March, 1900.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1899 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1899 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange,
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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AUCTION SALE OF 200 TONS OF INDIAN COAL.
By order of the Master of steam-ship Diolemire, and on account and risk of whomsoever concerned, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1900, at 5.30 p.m., at the Claire Bunder, Heap No. 45, a quantity of 200 Tons or Indian Coal, landed ex s. s. Diolemire.
SALE OF 6 BALES OF DAMAGED WOOL.
By order of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Agents for the World Marine Insurance Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Davis Khimjee, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1900, at 3 p.m., in the Anchor Line godown near the Prince's Dock entrance :—
Y bale damaged wool.
Y bales damaged wool.
Y. B.—While the s.s. Britannia was loading her cargo, the said 6 bales fell into the dock and were recovered, and slightly damaged by sea water.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 31st March, 1900.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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ON VIEW.—Madame Lily Howard's Furniture, Soundy's Cottage Piano, etc., at Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite Post Office, to be SOLD on SUNDAY, 1st April.

NEW GENUINE, BEESTON HUMBER CYCLES, Rs. 360 only, complete. Inspect latest Royal Indian Cycles. VATCHA BROS., Meadows Street, Girgaon, Byculla.

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TO LET.—The UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW called the "LAND'S END" situated at "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Point" at Bandora Hill, formerly occupied by the late Mr. N. S. Symons and afterwards by Mr. N. F. Paton. Apply to the SECRETARY and AGENT, the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872, at "Alice Buildings," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLOOR of PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view. For Rent and other particulars apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of Messrs. A. Bhicaji & Co., Apollo Bunder.

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FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking, FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grandstand and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon. By appointment to H. I. M., the Queen Empress of India.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Austral a, America, China and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.
FOR HIGH CLASS INEXPENSIVE
FURNITURE. ILLUSTRATIONS FREE.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
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KILLS. BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOS. AS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TISSUE WORMS. It is a specific for Adults and all Ages, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Druggists.
Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.
If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 750 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES
Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.
The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.
GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.
Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious
BENEDICTINE
Possessing most powerful Germ-killing Properties.
The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.
Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—
Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.
Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions*) *qualities.*

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

56 & 56C, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Drafts payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the letter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

WE, the undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and are now prepared to receive all Personal Premiums and transact Fire Business at Current Rates.

T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Chief Representative.

Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, announces that an AGENCY of their Bank will be OPENED at MADRAS, within the next week, under the charge of Mr. GEORGE MILLER of their Bombay Office.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1900 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the THIRD DAY of April, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the limits of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories now or hereafter subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that of the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence in the same, then and there, in any or all the cerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 15th day of March, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LIMITED.

ધી નીલ ઇસ્ટ ઈંડિઆ પ્રેસ કમ્પની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 25th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, the 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of April, 1900, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Lakhmidas Waljee in place of Mr. Dharamsey Somjeebhai, deceased.

4th. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hurjeevan Soondercee as an auditor in place of Mr. Tribhovandas Vendas resigned.

5th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1899-1900 and to fix their remuneration.

6th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ભુજા જેઠાની મુંબ,
MOOLEE JAITHA AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1900.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 23rd March to 7th April, 1900, both days inclusive.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our clientele of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD.
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals, by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, is now one of the dividenda to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days cures certain old discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, chronic rheum, asthma, and disease of the more trying complaints of this kind, he will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—strumous affections, sores ulcers of the limbs, and sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been rendered a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation, by purifying the whole system through the blood, unfailingly eradicates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for all those exhausted by early indiscretion, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, and the aggravated discomforts consequent arising from early error, excesses, disease in fact, nationality climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires. On the outside wrapper is the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground, affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 86, Beadon Chantarjee Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 11-49m., 11-53s. Low water, 5-14m., 5-35s.

P. and O. Co.'s s. Egypt, with English mails of 6th inst., due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Bombay Thirteenth Extra Races.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Departure of General Low for Karachi.

Musical on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. Wheel Cup Competition, Mahalaxmee Fort.

Principal Macmillan's Lecture on "Scott's Marmion," Elphinstone High School, 4-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 0-32s. Low water, 5-54m., 6-21s.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preach in this Church on Sunday evening next, at 6 p.m.

SION CYCLING CLUB.—Members will meet at the club premises, this afternoon, at 4-30, for a ride to Fall Hill, Bandra Point, and back.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. Muke Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo.

PAREE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent, at 6-30 a.m., on Sunday, the 1st prox., for a run to Bhandiswala Reservoir, Mazagon, and from there to Victoria Gardens for refreshment and back.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, the author of the "Parsee Prakash," and a well-known publicist, is a candidate for the seat in the Municipal Corporation, vacated by the death of Mr. Jamsetji Cursetjee Cama.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Sergeant-Major A. Harrison of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, residing at Parel, has reported to the police that, on Thursday, he went to visit a friend at the Volunteer Head-quarters, at Carnac Road. He left his bicycle outside and went in. On coming out he looked for the machine and found it missing. The bicycle is valued at Rs. 144.

MEETING OF PARSEE JUSTICES.—A meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, presided over by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., was held at the premises of the Sir Jamsetjee Institution yesterday, for the purpose of selecting a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, in the place of Mr. N. K. Kanga, deceased. On the motion of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Pestit, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, it was resolved that Sir Framjee Dorabjee Panday be recommended to Government as a fit person to fill the vacancy.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. L. Trevithick, A.-D.-C., and officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play a programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March	Quick Step	Malfiguiani
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela
Dance	The Boston Belle	Godfrey
Selection	The Belle of New York	Kerker
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell
Polka	Le Cavalier	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—A Christian, named Mr. Alverio, was met with a severe accident on Sunday last. He was going to church when he was knocked down by a cowar. His leg below the knee was broken. He is now lying in the Ghadechi Hospital, where the doctor has despaired of his life.—Mr. Narotam, M. B. of Durban, met with a sudden accident at Gondal on 21st at Kutiana. He was taken to Junagad, in a special train from Rajkote, on Monday last.—Mr. Lalcsca, the Inspector of Railway Mail Service of Kathiawar, has left here to act as a Postal Superintendent at Ahmednagar.—The rush of food-grains and grass traffic has abated, but prices are stationary.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Lakha Sama, aged about sixty years. The deceased, who was blind of both eyes, resided on the first floor of a chawl, at Kazipoora. About half-past 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, Lakha left his bed, and walked on to the balcony. He lost his balance and fell on to the road below, a distance of about twenty feet. When picked up he was unable to speak and his left thigh was fractured. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on the following day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Luximon Govind was charged with fabricating a document and using it genuine in a judicial proceeding, and with perjury. Mr. Bowan, solicitor, prosecuted; while Mr. Kotpare, pleader, defended the accused. It appears from the evidence that a suit was filed in the High Court by Mr. Anandrao Vinayak, executor of the will of the late Parmanandas Jiwandas, to recover certain property, known as Nalgaum Wadi. The accused claimed the property as his own, and produced documents in support of his claim. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, who heard the case, held that the documents were false and fabricated, and ordered the prosecution of the accused. The case stands adjourned for further hearing.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—A coroner's enquiry held yesterday, in Doctor Street, Null Bazaar, on the body of Saleybhoy Goolam Ali, a Mahomedan boy aged about twenty-one months. Deceased resided with his parents on the fourth storey of a house in the above locality. On Thursday afternoon, the mother and other members of the family were preparing to go out to attend a dinner at Jacob's Circle. While the mother was dressing, the deceased was playing on a cot near a window in the drawing room. Suddenly the mother heard the window open and missed the deceased from the cot. She looked out and saw the child lying on the road immediately below the window. The deceased was carried upstairs unconscious and bleeding from both the ears. The child died shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

THE RIPON MUSIC CLUB.—The fifteenth annual entertainment, given by the Club, took place at the Novelty Theatre on Wednesday night, before a crowded house, the audience including a large number of Parsee ladies. The programme opened with singing and instrumental music by the members of the Club in which they eclipsed all previous performances. Several of the singers had to respond to encores. The singing and playing of Oostad Bachoomiah deserves special mention. The success of the Club is largely due to his efforts and no less to those of the amiable and painstaking proprietor, Mr. N. D. Vatcha. The second part of the programme was the performance of the lively play, "Telephone Noo Tophane," written by Mr. Vatcha. The parts were well played by P. M. Mistry as the heroine, D. H. Mody as Sohoji, C. R. Bhota as Mahkan, and S. Mistry as the brother of the heroine. The play being of a humorous character kept the audience in a continuous laughter. Mr. Dajee who had the principal part added no little to its success by his capital acting.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL BYE-LAW.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. Cowerji Jamsetji and Co., railway carting agents, were charged with having erected a low loft in their bullock stables, at Mallet Bunder Road, and thereby infringed condition No. 12 of their license. They were also charged with having placed mangers contrary to bye-law 43. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Municipality; while Mr. Smetham, solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. Smetham contended that it was not necessary for the accused to take out a license, as they did not let their bullocks for hire. They were, therefore, not bound by the conditions of the license, nor by the bye-laws made under Section 461 of the Municipal Act. It was contended on behalf of the Municipality, that the carts were licensed under the Public Conveyance Act. The magistrate, in disposing of the matter, remarked that the question for the consideration of the Court was whether the animals were kept "for hire" within the meaning of the Section 394 (1) c. The learned third judge of the Small Cause Court had held in a similar case that the words "for sale for hire" meant "for other than private use." His Worship remarked that this did not seem to him to be a correct interpretation of the section. He held that the defendants did not come under the clause in question, and the summons was, therefore, dismissed.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT LAWADA.

THE hired transport Lawada, (belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co) Captain T. J. Grier, which left Bombay on the 10th January, for Durban, with horses, returned here on Thursday evening, from Cape Town, which port she left on the 16th February with Shane Singh, hospital assistant, on board, and called at Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Seychelles, en route.

"CIVIL WORKS" IN MADRAS.

THE Madras Government has been forced to make the most stringent economies in its Civil Works Budget during the current year, and expenditure which was originally estimated at Rs. 30,89,000 has been cut down during the year to Rs. 29,79,656. We observe with some surprise that the "special contribution" of Rs. 8,73,000 which Sir James Westland was forced to sanction "for the improvement of Provincial resources" when it was seen that the terms of the new Provincial Contract had reduced the Presidency finances to hopeless beggary, has now again been "surrendered" the process being effected by cutting down necessary Public works expenditure. The Madras Government seems absolutely incapable of holding its own when bargains with the Supreme Government are in question, and the consequence is that Governments like Bombay and the North-West Provinces, with "strong" men like Mr. Nugent and Sir Antony Macdonnell directing their finances, get cakes and ale while the very bread is taken out of the mouth of Madras. The same cheese-paring process with regard to Public Works is also to be pursued in the coming official year the Budget Estimate being for a lach and a quarter less than even this year's attenuated allotment. The result is that even for "works in progress," it has not been possible to provide the full amount applied for in each case. The grants for "repairs," too which presumably are works of necessity, have been coolly reduced by half a lakh of rupees. By the way, and "per contra," as we may say, we notice that no difficulty has apparently been found in providing in the current year Rs. 49,365 out of an estimate of Rs. 57,460 for additions to Government House, Ootacamund, and that a further sum of Rs. 7,810 is provided towards it in the next year. Rs-5,000 too, has been provided for an oil engine and accumulator for pumping water at Government House, Guindy, Rs. 10,000 for quarters for the Body Guard in Madras, Rs. 7,419 for servants' quarters at Government House, Madras, and Rs. 23,440 for yet another ornamental road at Ootacamund.—*Madras Mail.*

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

THE BOMBAY DRAINAGE WORKS.

THOMAS BULKLEY AND OTHERS *vs.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THEIR Lordships delivered what may be called the final judgment on the appeal in this case. The appeal was from a decision of Mr. Justice Tyabjee given several years ago. Several appeals were argued from reports of the Taxing Master and the Assistant Taxing Master; and interlocutory judgments had been given.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, in his judgment, reviewed the past history of the case. He said that in 1893, the Bombay Municipality invited tenders for the construction of sewerage works at Colaba and Umerkhadi; and in the end, the tenders of the plaintiffs were accepted, and two contracts were executed. The first of these contracts, dated 19th June 1893, related to the sewerage works at Colaba; and the second, dated the 7th February 1894, to the sewerage works at Umerkhadi. The contractors entered upon the execution of the works, but before matters had proceeded far, differences arose. The municipal engineer, on the one hand, complained of the contractors' dilatoriness, the slow progress of the work, and the inferior quality of the materials. The contractors on the other hand, attributed any slowness to the Municipality's failure to make the interim payments which were claimed as due under the two contracts. In matters as to which the Municipal Commissioner finally, on the 20th February 1895, called on the contractors to withdraw from the whole of the two contracts. This led to the present suit brought by the contractors on the 26th April 1895, whereby the plaintiffs averred among other things that the withdrawal of the works was a violation of the contract and was illegal, &c. After an understanding had been come to as to the important issues to be tried, and after several days' hearing, Mr. Justice Tyabjee disposed of the case in the defendants' favour and dismissed the suit with costs. From this decision the plaintiffs preferred an appeal, which was heard by Sir Charles Farran and Mr. Justice Fulton. At this stage the suit underwent somewhat of a transformation, which, it was obvious, effected a radical change in the nature of the suit. It was converted into a suit which was based on the theory that, on the 18th February, the plaintiffs had actually put an end to the contract within the meaning of section 39 of the Contract Act. Since its arrival in the Court of Appeal, the case has been the subject of several judgments; and one of the chief difficulties, with which their Lordships were at this stage confronted was to ascertain how far those judgments were determinative of the points now before their Lordships. After stating the results of the different judgments, at considerable length, and construing the various points urged on behalf of the parties, and the arguments urged in support of them, the Chief Justice said it now only remained for him to state the conclusions at which he had arrived on the whole case. He held that there was no refusal by the defendants to pay for the manholes; 2, that the expenditure incurred by the defendants as a consequence of the two partial withdrawals justified them in withholding an equivalent amount from interim payments that had accrued; 3, that the defendants' claim to pay the sums in excess of what had been certified was not such a refusal as to entitle the plaintiffs to put an end to the contract; and 4, that even apart from his Lordship's second and third conclusions, there had been no such refusal as to come within the meaning of section 39 of the Contract Act. The result was that in his Lordship's opinion, the plaintiffs were not entitled to put an end to the contract under section 39 of the Contract Act, and whatever rights or remedies the plaintiffs might hereafter have, this suit could not be maintained. His lordship would, therefore, affirm the decree so far as it dismissed the suit; and dismiss this present appeal. The costs, however, required special consideration. The accounts were directed for the purpose of enabling the defendants to establish their plea of overpayment apart from the certificates, in that they failed, and therefore his lordship thought the defendants must pay the costs of the account other than those arising out of the exception to the Commissioner's report as to the red ink figures. These excepted costs and the rest of the costs of the suit must be borne by the plaintiffs. The costs of the plaintiffs and defendants under this decree would be set off, and the balance paid by the parties from whom it is due to the other parties.

Mr. Justice Candy delivered a separate judgment. In the view which his lordship took of the case, he said it was unnecessary to prolong the proceedings by a further reference to the Commissioner. Plaintiff's claim stood or fell by their interpretation of the contract; and that interpretation had been found by Sir Charles Farran and Mr. Justice Fulton to be mistaken. The result was that the suit was rightly dismissed. Mr. Justice Candy concurred as to the order proposed as to costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DAMAGE TO A CONSIGNMENT OF CEMENT

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN AND OTHERS *vs.* THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 4,169-14-5 for damages alleged to be done to a consignment of cement. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Rivett Carnac, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

Mr. Christiansen, the plaintiff, cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said he had been trading as Garlick and Co. since about 1892. He had formerly been in the habit of importing was manufactured by Booth's, of Rochester. It was taken from the works, he assumed, by barges up the Medway and Thames to the P. and O. steamers. He did not know if it was exposed to the rain during that transhipment. A consignment of cement having been shipped in iron drums or double barrels, he examined all cement packed in single barrels very carefully, to ascertain if exposed to a heavy shower. He had imported the 500 barrels partly for the manufacture of patent stone, and partly for sale. It was wanted for the purpose of fulfilling a contract for paving the Colaba Hospital with patent stone. That contract was carried out partly with cement in stock, and partly with some subsequently purchased. He first saw the consignment of cement at the docks on the evening of the 20th April. His might have noticed that the s. s. Shannon left Bombay before that date. When he first saw the cement, a part of the consignment was stacked in tiers on the paved jetty. The pools of wet that had collected on the pavement would only have affected the lower tier. At first he had written to the P. and O. Company to ascertain whether they or the Port Trustees were responsible for the damage. He wrote that letter after he had first seen the casks. When he first saw the consignment, water was lying in pools on the tarpaulins that covered the casks. Water leaked through where the tarpaulins overlapped, and through a hole in one of them. The sides of the casks were exposed, as the tarpaulins only just reached over the edges of the tiers of casks. The outside casks on three sides of the tiers showed signs of rain having fallen upon them; and on raising the tarpaulins he found that water had run down on to the barrels in the centre of the stack. He did not think in raising the tarpaulins that he had caused the water to run on to the casks. The other casks in the shed looked as though they had been hurridly placed there. They were not stacked up. Several of those barrels showed signs of having been allowed to remain in the water. The lower ends were wet. It looked as if they had formed the lower row of a stack of barrels. The following morning when he again visited the jetty with his son he pointed out the pools of water on the tarpaulins to the shed manager. He also pointed out the tear and the insufficient manner in which the casks had been covered up. He also pointed out the rain marks and alleged to the shed manager that they had not been covered up when the rain fell. The shed manager made no reply. As witness was leaving the docks, Mr. Conroy came up and asked if he was the gentleman who had complained about the cement having uncovered. Witness was in the affirmative. He was assured by Conroy that the casks had been equally protected from the time they were landed. Witness said he might have got angry and have told Conroy that he was not speaking the truth. He had a conversation with Mr. Carroll the next day. He could not account for Carroll stating that there were only 25 or 30 barrels in the shed, when there were about 250 there. He thought Mr. Carroll had a defective memory. At the survey on the 3rd May it was first suggested that the cement should be emptied out of the barrels. He objected to that. It would not have hurt the cement, but the casks could not have been opened so as to prevent the same being detected. If he had offered a cask to any of his constituents when the latter afterwards found it had been opened, it would affect the reputation of his firm and lead to the imputation that the cement had been adulterated. After witness had objected to the heads being taken off, Captain Clark proceeded to bore holes in them. After he had bored two or three casks, Christiansen again objected as the manner adopted to examine the casks was such a novel one. After examining one of the borings witness came to the conclusion that the contents of the cask had been damaged. After speaking with Mr. Wallace, he informed Captain Clark that he would not accept the casks on the boring test, as it did not give evidence of the soundness of the contents. Witness did not make any suggestion regarding how the casks were to be tested. Captain Clark then intimated it was no use continuing the survey and then left.

Mr. Justice Fulton said it seemed to him that the real point in dispute was in regard to how much damage had been done to the contents of the barrels by wet.

Mr. Rivett Carnac submitted that the real matter for decision was whether more than 42 barrels were damaged.

Mr. Raikes: And the amount of protection that was provided.

Mr. Christiansen, continuing, said he absolutely declined to attend the June survey, as he was sure Captain Clark's knowledge of cement was so limited that he could not have made a satisfactory examination. He also thought the surveys might be called for by the Port Trustees *ad infinitum*, and would lead to no result.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: On what do you base your mark that Captain Clark knew nothing about cement?

Mr. Christiansen: On what he told me himself.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: But he was a surveyor of thirty or forty years service.

Mr. Christiansen: Yes, as a Marine Surveyor, but not as surveyor of cement.

Mr. Christiansen, continuing, said he had an argument with Captain Hand, there was a lot of bluster and bluff about it.

In answer to Mr. Raikes, witness said he had had similar barrels of cement damaged by damp while lying in his godown. From the appearance of the barrels at the docks, he felt confident that the wet had penetrated to their contents.

Mr. Justice Fulton enquired if there would have been any objection to examining sample casks, for he could understand that there would be an objection to opening 500.

Mr. Christiansen said there would have been no objection to opening one cask out of every ten, but it would have placed a risk on his shoulders as the examination of one cask would not have shown what the other nine contained. If the Port Trustees had suggested such a test, he could not have consented to it. He remembered that a heavy shower of rain fell on the morning of the 19th or 20th April followed by a thunderstorm at night.

Mr. F. Mesquita, a clearing Mucadam, gave evidence to the effect that he could not clear the cement immediately it was landed, as the Customs Department had asked for an examination. The goods were landed by the P. and O. Stevedores, but the Dock authorities decided where they should be placed. From the time they were landed on the 17th down to 5 p.m. on the 19th April, the casks had not been protected from rain. Rain fell on the night of the 19th. The next morning he found tarpaulins had been placed over the casks. He found the casks were wet. On the 20th some of the casks were removed into No. 6 shed. The same evening he accompanied Mr. O'Sullivan to the docks and made an examination of the casks. He could not tell if tarpaulins, which were very old and torn had been placed over the casks before the rain began.

Cross-examined, witness said the Customs examined and passed the cement on the 17th. He paid the duty the next day. He did not clear them then as he had to pay dock charges.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Why did you not pay charges at once?

Mosquita: Because you have to wait a day or two, because there is such a rush sometimes, and they will not take your money.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: And the reason why the goods were not cleared is because the Port Trust would not take the money?

Mosquita: Yes, continuing he said that after paying the Custom's fees in the Fort, he again visited the docks on the 18th to pay the dock charges. As there were much of the breakages at the docks, he on the latter day thought it as well to have another look at the casks. Witness on being shown the bill of entry said the Customs duty had been paid on the 20th. The dock charges were still unpaid. Long after he had seen the barrels he took a note of the rain in case he might be called to Court. He made very little profit out of selling Garlick and Co.'s goods. The casks that had been rolled into the shed were wet with rain. They had not become wet through being rolled over the jetty. They were taken from the jetty to the shed in hand trucks.

The hearing was at this stage adjourned.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY.

LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT.

THE Secretary to Government has addressed the following letter to the Bombay Corporation:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th December, in which you represented to Government that the Corporation had not received from the Improvement Trust sufficient materials to enable their Committee to express an opinion on certain schemes proposed by the Board.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that a copy of your letter was furnished to that body and was considered by them with the result that a Resolution was passed by the Board which, the Governor in Council understands, has already been communicated to the Corporation.

His Excellency in Council, on a perusal of that Resolution, trusts that he is correct in assuming that any information on this point in the present occasion has probably been now rendered unnecessary. The distinction between the notification of a scheme and its final adoption has been pointed out, and the policy which dictates the non-production of the detailed estimate has been explained in that communication.

As to the general merits of the schemes, the direct representatives of the Municipality on the Board, in common with the other members, appear to have been quite competent, or they must have been in the best possible position to explain the general features of the projects to their colleagues in the Corporation and to satisfactorily assure them on all doubtful points.

The Governor in Council is convinced that it is the desire of both bodies to co-operate in the discharge of the duties committed to them, and it is his Excellency's wish by any means in his power, to promote that co-operation and to suggest any expedient that may profitably facilitate the despatch of business. I am, therefore, directed to inquire whether the Corporation might not find it advantageous to appoint from their number a permanent Committee of reference (including, amongst others, their delegates on the Improvement Trust Board), whose function it would be to consider immediately any scheme propos ed by the Trustees, and to report on it to the Corporation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	3	11
B Mandvi, Chakala, Umerkhadi and Dongri	13	8	55
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	30	3	45
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	18	5	19
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	43	11	84
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	14	43
G Mahim and Worli	27	5	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	41	66
Total	152	90	347
Total plague deaths to date	70,191	60,365	
Same date last year	233	115	320
Small-pox	35	21	
Cholera	2	0	

BARODA.

There were 11 attacks and 8 deaths reported, within the limits of the Baroda Municipality on the 20th inst.

DAMAUN.

Lower Damaun presented a clear mortality bill on Monday and Tuesday, while on Wednesday there was one death from plague, the victim being a Khanbatan of Vadifalia, where six Khambateens have died of plague since the 21st December last. From the 1st of December, when the first death from plague during the present epidemic occurred, up to date, 163 persons have fallen victims to plague in Lower Damaun. Besides plague, small-pox, measles and chicken-pox have made their appearance, both in Upper and Lower Damaun, but fortunately a few cases only have proved fatal. During the epidemic at Lower Damaun of 1899, which commenced at the end of January, plague became virulent at the end of March, 3 to 6 deaths occurring every day and making a total of 166 deaths on the 31st of March, became more virulent in following April and May and remained so until it disappeared on the 25th June 1899. But for the timely inoculations and chiefly of the voluntary evacuations of three-fourths of Lower Damaun during the present and last epidemics, the plague mortality would have been as disastrous as in the years 1897 and 1896.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT, APRIL 1.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Merbecke, Hymns—36, 311 and 393.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. H. C. Waite, Barbour Chaplain.
Hymns—97, 108 and 271.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Chants.
Daily Matins at 6-15, a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 2, 315 and 321.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon by the Rev. Father Nicholson, S.S.J.E. (Parade Service)—Hymns—312, 107 and 91.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay—Hymns 199, 234 and 629.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service. Psalm 23 tune 64; Paraphrase 60 tune 142; Hymns 134 and 226.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Psalm 119, v. 33 tune 168; Hymns 140, 12 and 13.
Anthem—"O Lord my God."

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev. W. Good.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Preacher Mr. R. D. Pringle.
6 p.m.—Preacher Mr. Bailey.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. D. O. Fox.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. L. E. Linzell.
Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 6 p.m.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

(Grant Road Methodist Episcopal Church.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. L. E. Linzell.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. D. O. Fox.
Wednesday at 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent—Rev. C. Gilder.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 98, 111 part and 368.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 96, 97 part I and 198.
The Offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 246, 257 and 264.—Psalm 145 2nd Version, tune 13.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

(Prince's Dock.)

8 a.m.—Litany and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Sermon and Litany of the Passion, Preacher, the Rev. Father Hiscox.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist. Preacher Rev. Fr. Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Mat

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You may make whatever use you think fit of this declaration.

We are, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ANGELINO SIMON ANDRADE.

The foregoing Signature attested on the 29th July, 1899, by DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA

I hereby certify the foregoing signature of DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA to be in the true and proper handwriting of the same who is a NOTARY PUBLIC of this City.

No. 393, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31st, 1899.
(Signed) GEO. A. LAUD,
British Pro-Consul.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

2 1-4 per cent. Consols ..... @101 3-8—1-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... @101 1-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... @110 1-2 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... @93 7-8 ×1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 9-16—1-16
Bar Silver in New York ..... 59 7-8—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25-20+1-2
Exchange on New York ..... 483 1-4+1-4
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent, unchanged
Discount Short London Bills, 4 per cent +1-8
Discount Indian Bank Bills, 3 7-8, unchanged.

Extra Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d. The Bank of England's reserve is 44 per cent. of its liabilities.

EXCHANGE.—The market throughout the week has been very quiet, the rate for Bank Telegraphic having fallen 1-32d. from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. In the early part of the week one buyer of 3 months' Sight Credits secured pretty well all of them offering at 1s. 4 3-16d., and since then very few bills at this rate have been on the market. Bank demand was sold to the Bazaar and Houses for all April at 1s. 4d., and a fair amount was done yesterday for June-July at this rate, with Telegraphic, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Closing rates are—

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 Months' Sight France	170 1-4 to 1-2
Shanghai 30 days' sight	195
Hongkong "	143 1-2
Japan "	144 1-2
Japan 60 "	147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day's settlement passed off quietly as Rs. 95 7-8 to Rs. 95 15-16. Some paper is reported to have been taken up by the Banks, while other lots have been "budlead." The surplus on the market is supposed to be reduced, but 25 to 30 lacs of paper, are carried forward. Business, both here and in Calcutta, is dead at present, without any support from London. A rise of 1-4 per cent. has been established during the week, and rates close without change from this morning for ready and 30th April.

MONEY.—Is decidedly easier and 3 1-2 per cent. perhaps 4 per cent., is the very best rate obtainable for short deposits of one to two months. The Bank of Bombay cash balance was up 23 1-2 lakhs this week, while Calcutta was down 16 lakhs.

Both the Banks of Bombay and Madras reduced their rates of interest one per cent., since last writing and the rates of the three Presidency Banks now stand at—

Bank of Bengal	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	6 per cent.
Bank of Madras	7 per cent.

STOCKS and SHARES.—The market has improved during the week with more business doing. The improvement is, in a great measure, due to the increased easiness in money combined with lower rates in Cotton locally and on the other sides, together with the fact that more Mills have been, and are about to be, closed and consequently the outturn should be considerably reduced together with stocks in China.

Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,245, Central India's have changed hands at Rs. 1,775, while there are now sellers at Rs. 1,770. There is a good demand for Greaves Cotton Company's shares, while there are buyers of Connaught's at Rs. 535, Howard's at Rs. 520, James Greaves' at Rs. 465, Empress' at Rs. 305, and Imperial's at R. 190.

Manockji Petit's have improved fully Rs. 20 on the week, from Rs. 1,630 to Rs. 1,655 with buyers at the close at 1,660. David's, Currimbhoy's, and Chinas are quiet at unchanged rates. Morarji and Sholapore have improved to Rs. 1,400 and 1,800 respectively.

In Railway shares, Tapti Valley have changed hands at between Rs. 475 and Rs. 480, and as we write the rate is Rs. 477 1-2.

In Press shares, Mofussil's and Indian's have declined to Rs. 347 1-2, and Rs. 127 1-2, with buyers at these rates.

In Miscellaneous shares, Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 1,025 and are in request at Rs. 5 higher, say Rs. 1,030. In Messrs. Kemp and Co's business has been done at Rs. 355, Bombay Flour Mills at Rs. 752 1-2, while Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills have improved to Rs. 195 and are well sought after at the rate. Port Canning's are quiet at Rs. 495, Alcock Ashdown and Co's shares are in good request at Rs. 190.

LIGHTS.—The market is easier and rates down 6d. per ton on the week. Very little fresh business has been put through since our last and the demand for boats for the rice ports has somewhat slackened off. The "Glenturret has been berthed for Antwerp, May loading, at 17s. and the Trentham Hall taken by Speculators at 17s. ; 2 ports, April. The balance of the Castello's engagements has also been taken up by Speculators at 18s. for April loading. Two ports are reported taken by liners on time charter but rates are not divulged.

YELLOW METAL AND COPPER.—There is a slight enquiry in the Bazaar, but rates remain unchanged from last week.

WHEAT.—There is nothing doing for Export and only hand quali ties meet with a slight demand for local consumption. Arrivals of the week, 19,0-4 cwt., of which 52,000 cwts were Australian.

SEEDS—GINGELLY.—A very limited business has been done this week, the market closing quiet but steady. The only description in which there is anything doing is Yellow Hingtunghat, in which a considerable business has been done to-day, a Rs. 48 per candy. Arrivals for the week, 7,811 cwts

LINSEED has met with a good demand all through the week, but closes quieter, buyers having covered their immediate requirements. For ready Rs. 8-9-0 per cwt. is qroted with Rs. 8-8-0 per cwt. for April-May. Arrivals for the week, 18,079 cwts.

RAPE SEED.—A large business has been done this week in Yellow and Brown Cawnpore, the price of which advanced as high as Rs. 7-7-0 and Rs. 6-15-0 per cwt. as we close, the market is quieter at following quotations :—

Yellow Cawnpore	Rs. 7-5-0 Nominal.
do. Guzerat	" 7-8-0
Brown Cawnpore	" 6-12-0

Arrivals for the week 21,670 cwts.

CASTOR SEED.—The market is firm with a fair demand for ready at Rs. 37-8-0. April-May also closes firm at Rs. 38-8-0

Arrivals for the week 15,620 cwts.

POPPY SEED.—A considerable business has been done this week both in ready and forward in strong markets at Rs. 8-8-0 for spot and Rs. 8-6-0 for April-May, closing firm.

Arrivals for the week 507 cwts.

SEEDS.—London quotes—

Yellow Guzerat Rape Seed	45s.
March-April, Antwerp, sellers Canal,	quiet.
Brown Rapeseed	4s. 1-3d
April-May, Hamburg, business done,	quiet.

COALS.—The market is as steady, as ever though the demand for ready requirements rather less. In English Coal a line of 1,000 tons Wilson's South Yorkshire was done at Rs. 21 1-2, and a line of 1000 tons of Keomure Hill Hartly Scotch, at Rs. 20 1-2 both for March shipment. In country coal, a line of Singareni was sold for April-May at Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 14 and another line of Seebpore at Rs. 15-12-0 April shipment, while a further lot of Singareni 600 tons, half-April half-May, was placed at Rs. 14 and Rs. 13-12-0 respectively. A line of Pessangan's was re-sold March to May at Rs. 16 and Rs. 16 1-1 and from July to December at Rs. 15-12-0. For a large line of same coal for the year 1901 1,000 tons a month Rs. 15 was paid.

There were sales in M ir's Navigation for May at Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 14-12-0, and in Bird's, a line September to December, at Rs. 13 1-2 and Heilgers for May at Rs. 15 with a good line of the last-named at Rs. 13 1-2 September to December. The market closes steady to firm.

The following are the quotations for coal alongside:—

	Rs.
Singareni	14
Dennargar	Bengal 16 1-4
Muir's Navigation	" 13 3-4
Jamdmee	" 14 1-4
Seebpore	" 15 1-2

COTTON.—The market has been weaker throughout the week with a marked tendency towards lower rates and now that the "Sutta" Settlement day has passed there seems to be a general desire on the part of dealers to reduce their stocks, and most of them appear as anxious to sell now, as they were to hold for higher prices a week or two ago.

The result is, buyers are apparently holding off, and there is very little business passing at the lower rates at which holders are willing to accept.

The demand for Japan has fallen off, while shippers to Europe are buying very sparingly.

The mill agents are buying day by day but not to any extent, and there is no general buying and current reports point to more Mills being closed on the 1st of April, so that for the present at all events, it does not look as if the demand for local consumption would improve much. Quotations show a marked fading off when compared with last week's, and are very nominal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 20,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot., 5 14-32d. — 1-16. Arrivals closed quiet. Egyptian Fair Brown, 8 5-16d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.—

March.	March-Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	July-Aug
5-16	5-18	5-15	5-16	5-8
—1-16	—1-18	—1-16	—1-16	—1-16

Cotton in New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	11,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 "
Do to Continent	9,000 "
Mid. Uplands	9 5-8—1-4 "
Futures, month of June	9 16—13 "
Do do September	8 35—12 "

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cess, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Broach, Fine	Rs. 220-4	3-32
Do. Fully Good	" 215-4	3-32
Do. Good	" 210-4	1-32
Broach, Fine	" 202-4	3-32
Do. Fully Good	" 198-4	11-32
Khandeish, Fine	" 203-4	11-32
Do. Fully Good	" 200-4	9-32
Comra Fully Good	" 193-4	5-32
Dhowneegur Good	" 190-4	11-32
N. O. Dowraw, Good, 15-32 Mag	" 213-4	13-32
Do	" 190-4	5-32
Broach, Good	" 195-4	13-32

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales	1898. Bales
For the week	15,951	77,337	10,647
From 1st Jan. to 29th March	399,634	1 027,3 8	615,526
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,760	15,220	8,424
From 1st Jan. to 29th March	30,575	297,692	105,417
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	10,802	16,030	15,273
From 1st Jan. to 29th March	136,13.	158,379	122,203

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	79,354	153,613	233,337
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th March	357,900	933,818	758,506
Linseed for the week	18 079	112,431	120,273
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th March	64,433	755,326	621,239
Rapeseed for the week	21,070	40,395	53,803
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th March	60,057	283,775	135,382
Gingelly for the week	7,811	51,745	63,323
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th March	895,015	837,938	827 047

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900 Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	77,046	9,838
Do. from 1st January to 29th March	4	490 597	68,190
Linseed for the week	15,993	35,391	51,464
Do. from 1st January to 29th March	99,888	544,032	553,005
Rapeseed for the week	8,013	8,019	37,520
Do. from 1st January to 29th March	244,592	340,839	271,489
Gingellyseed for the week	25,740	35,958	27,012
Do. from 1st January to 29th March	904,117	752 672	634,715

PIECE GOODS.—Throughout the week the market has been very quiet and prices for all goods have declined, and both speculators and dealers have been anxious to sell. Prices for Grey Shirtings are down 1 anna to 1s. 6p. per piece, since our last report ; for White Nainsooks also, the market has fallen rather heavily, the supply being ample with a very poor demand, but deliveries of all classes of goods have been very trifling, for without almost enquiry from the districts, and Calcutta, the bazaar is not in the market. Indent business is at a standstill, and must remain so until prices on the Home side are more reasonable, or rates here rise to an appreciable high level.

GREY GOODS are in very poor demand. Wide cloths being especially out of favor. Light makes are a small demand, for this is the season for such goods and prices this week have declined.

BLEACHED GOODS are very slow of sale with prices generally in favor of buyers.

YARNS IMPORTED.—The market is quiet and prices have declined during the week to some slight extent.

Receipts of various growths of cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season.

Growths.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Yesterday. Rate per lb.	Total for the week	Total to date (in Bales) since. January 1st 1900.	January 1st 1899.	October 1st 1899.	October 1st 1898.
Khandeish, Barsee and Nagar	598	742	2,557	52,379	235,529	96,294	302,985
Broach	98	231	1,822	19,470	126,809	49,146	165,.52
Comptа & Dharwar	...	...	169	17,611	52,114	39,.8.	5,097
Westerns	207	58	1,55	17,800	19,1 3	30,920	30 515
Bengals	53	192	354	1,913	2,795	2,313	8,366
Sind	2,82	896	5,287	103,288	142,021	2 3,1.3	182,976
Persian	...	...	422	15,788	2,431	23,3 6	2,748
American	5.	16	37	5,497	96	7,012	131
Egyptian	...	...	1,46	9,044	681	12,91	1,414
Other Sorts	...	...	36	4,776	962	8,.6	1,074
	...	...	...	1,265	5	2,400	8
Total	3,001	2,285	16,51	390,634	1,027,348	723,863	1,70,210

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	934,818
Linseed	755,326
Rapeseed	283,775
Gingellyseed	837,938
Poppyseed	25,099
Groundnuts	106,398
Castorseed	329,842
Rice	1,319,000

Current quotations of local made piece goods and yarns on Friday, 30th inst, are :—

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET—Quiet but steady.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as. cents
T Cloths	16 to 18	11 to 24	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	6 7-0 to 7 2-5
Do	20 to 31	20 to 24	3 to 7	6 5-0 to 7 0-0
Long Cloths	30 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6 5-0 to 7 0-0
Do	43 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6 5-0 to 7 0-0
Domestics	15 to 27	30 to 60	5 to 16	6 5-0 to 7 0-0
Do	27 to 37	67 to 72	14 to 20	6 5-0 to 7 0-0
Chudders	36 to 42	6 to 6	2 to 3	6 5-0 to 6 7-5
Do	34 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6 5-0 to 6 7-5
Jain Dhoties	26 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6 5-0 to 6 7-5
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6 5-0 to 6 7-5
Red Bordered Dhoties	26 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7 0-0 to 7 2-5
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6 7-5 to 7 0-0
Fancy Borders	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7 0-0 to 7 2-5
Wool-Gray with coloured Bors	34 to 38	24	3 to 6	7 5-0 to 7 7-5
Checks	34 to 37	24	5 to 8	8 0-0 to 9 0-0
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6 5-0 to 6 7-5
Towells and Napkins (Different sizes)				7 0-0 to 7 2-5

YARN.

MARKET :—Dull.

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4 1-2 to 5	per lb.
"	" 7s	" "	4 1-2 " 5	"
"	" 8s	" "	4 7-8 " 5 5-16	"
"	" 12s	" "	5 " 5 3-8	"
"	" 16s	" "	5 1-2 " 6	"
"	" 20s	" "	5 3-4 " 6 1-4	"
"	" 24s	" "	6 1-4 " 6 1-2	"
"	" 30s	" "	7 " 8	"
"	" 40s	" "	7 3-4 " 8 1-2	"

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Shawnugger	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	93 7-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £35 100 00 Decrease £400,000 ; Public Deposits £125,000 Decrease £1,400,000 ; Other Deposits £41,800 000 Increase £500,000 ; Other Securities £34,700 000, unchanged. Notes and Gold £24,100,000. Decrease £800,000. The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 29.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer left here homewards this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel, left here yesterday afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Sunday next.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Indus which left Bombay on Thursday the 15th instant, at noon, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Oceanien, left Aden, for Bombay, on Thursday, 29th instant, at 1 p. m., and she is expected here, on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo, at noon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Hongkong, for Singapore, on 30th instant.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER RESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAUCHAMP—March 27, at Grosm's Gardens, Cathedral, Madras, the wife of Mr H K Beauchamp, of a son.

CAIRNCROSS—March 21 at Aligarh, N-W P, Hannah Nicklin, the wife of Arthur Fairthorpe Cairncross, of a son.

LINDSAY—March 27, at 4 Little Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of A M Lindsay of a son.

PRIOR—March 24, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Major W Prior, 13th Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY—BURNE—March 1, at St Mathew's Church, Moulmein, Burma, by the Rev E D Wright, M A, Chaplain, Henry Gray of the Bank of Bengal, Rangoon, to Evaline Clara fourth daughter of the late Little Russell Street, Calcutta, and the Hon Mrs Newdigate Burne, of Hardene, Albury, Guildford, Surrey.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—March 23, at Arrowah, Chupra, Lucy, the dearly beloved wife of J F Mackenzie, daughter of the late Rev Joseph Lawson Sisson Edingthorpe Rectory, Norfolk, in her 52nd year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

AT last there is a work in the English language on Tropical Colonization. The author, Mr. Alleyne Ireland, is an American, who spent twelve years in the British Colonies and Dependencies. During this time he visited India, Ceylon and Australia and spent nearly seven years in the West Indies and South America. He returned to the United States shortly before the outbreak of the war with Spain, the outcome of which made it necessary for the Republic to undertake the cares of Empire and carry on the government of tropical dependencies—a task of which Americans had no previous experience. Every one was thirsting for information on the subject, so Mr. Ireland wrote articles in the magazines on European experience in the tropics, on the labour problem in those regions, and on the growth of the British Colonial conception. Inquiries pouring in upon him from all parts of the country, and University professors begging him to write a book on the enthralling topic, he decided to write the volume which the Macmillan Company have published in New York, and Macmillan and Co., in London. The word Colony is used in its most general sense, to indicate any dependency, more or less dependent on the mother-country or central power. In the early days a colony meant a band of people going forth from the parent-country to found a new home in distant lands. Sometimes they remained part of the community from which they were separated by distance, and were partially or wholly under its jurisdiction and protection ; but that was not necessary or generally the case. In the States, after the acquisition of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, Americans took it for granted that Colonies under tutelage were part of the order of nature and part of a permanent and necessary order of things. Yet in England, with her vast Colonial Empire, the now prevalent conception represents the third stage in the evolution of a national idea. The old Colonial system came to an end when the American Colonies, with foreign assistance, made themselves independent. Under that system the Colonies were subordinated in matters of trade to the interests of the mother-country ; they were part of her commercial assets. When they revolted and set up for themselves there was naturally a desire amongst English statesmen to avoid a repetition of such humiliation again, by recognising that sooner or later the other Colonies would become independent with the consent and even with the cordial approval of England. Proposals to annex New Zealand were met with cold refusal, the Duke of Wellington declaring that Great Britain had too many Colonies. It was only annexed when the French were getting ready to found a colony in the Southern Island.

The very existence of our Colonies was almost forgotten in the thirties, until the agitation for the abolition of slavery drew attention to them. Then it became necessary to take steps to forestall a tendency to revolt, by on the one hand granting commercial privileges to the Colonists, and on the other tightening the strings of Imperial control. In 1838 an export duty of four per cent. on all agricultural produce from the Barbadoes and Leeward Islands, to be paid to the King for ever, was repealed. It had been enforced for nearly two centuries. In the following year Parliament transferred the control of prisons in the West Indies to the Imperial authority. In 1776 Adam Smith pointed out that every country in Europe, in the attempt to engross to itself the trade of its own Colonies, had only succeeded in engrossing the expense of supporting and defending in time of war the oppressive authority assumed over them. The collapse of the Spanish Colonial empire, forty years after the breaking away of the British Colonies, gave additional force to the arguments of those who held with the author of the "Wealth of Nations" that Colonies were a burden and a danger. Mr. Ireland shows that for the first eighty years of the nineteenth century that view was generally held, and that there was a considerable body of English opinion in favour of casting off the Colonies He quotes numerous speeches prior to 1887 to show that the sentiment was apparently as strong in 1886 as it was in 1786. In February, 1850, Lord John Russell anticipated that some of the Colonies would so grow in population and wealth that they might say "our strength is sufficient to enable us to be independent of England. . . I do not think that that time is yet approaching." On which the "Times" wrote :—"Lord John Russell has spoken as plainly as we could desire. He does not shrink from contemplating the eventual independence of our Colonies, and proposes to prepare them for it by free institutions. For our part we think it the nearest prudery to blink the inevitable event. It is fearful to think what the great journal would say if any one were so misguided as to indite such unpatriotic sentiments in the present year of grace. Our author considers that the third stage of the development of the Colonial conception in England only dates from 1897—the year of the Diamond Jubilee. But from the year 1880 the separatist sentiment in England was, in his opinion, gradually losing ground. This was due to a variety of causes ; the enormous increase in the tonnage of British shipping which, 1,203,000 in 1870, had become 5,713,706 in 1890 ; the vast development of the trade with the Colonies in the same period, leading to a desire to strengthen the bonds that unite them to the Empire. Great changes were wrought in Europe by the Franco-German war, and the appearance of Germany as a powerful rival in the markets of the world. Mr. Ireland has dwelt on the fact that in twenty-four years four millions of English, Irish and Scotch had migrated to the United States, which "from the day they became independent of us, became our rivals." Between 1870 and 1890 another three million British subjects went to the States.

After 1870-71 France and Germany entered upon a Colonial policy. The old Colonial spirit of the seventeenth century revived amongst the French, seeking compensation for their losses in a disastrous war. Germany entered the same field, and not Germany only Italy, Belgium and Portugal had African schemes, and were represented at the Berlin Conference in 1884-85, at which the preliminaries of the partition of Africa were discussed with an eye to business. German explorers lamented the lost opportunities by which the Fatherland could have acquired Colonies, indispensable to the development of the navy, and one of them suggested that Mombassa should be purchased from the Sultan. England arranged that Mombassa should be taken over by Italy. Bismarck in two years had secured Togo, the Cameroons, German South-West Africa, German South-East Africa (at our expense) and the Kaiser Wilhelm Island, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon and the Marshall Islands. Three years later the Colonial Conference was held in London, and Lord Salisbury set himself to prove to the delegates that the protection of Great Britain was, under the new conditions, of vital importance to the Colonies :—"The desire for Colonial and Foreign possessions is increasing among the nations of Europe. The power of concentrating military and naval forces is increasing under the influence of scientific progress. Put all these together and you will see that the Colonies have a very real and genuine interest in the shield which their Imperial connection throws over them, and that they have a ground for joining us in making the defences of the Empire secure." The *Times* did not upbraid Lord Salisbury for prudery in blinking the inevitable. The unity of the Empire was guaranteed by the Conference—the "expression of the best influences of her Majesty's reign." A few days later the leading journal recognised that "we are all *beginning* to feel that in the Colonies there is a great reserve of strength for the mother-country." Our author places in the forefront the names of five men who by their writings, speeches, or books have brought about this national awakening :—Professor Seeley, Mr. Chamberlain, Froude, Rudyard Kipling, and Cecil Rhodes. In indicating the conditions which rendered such an awakening possible, Mr. Ireland observes that the area of the United Kingdom is less than that of the single State of California, and that within that area is a population equal to that of fourteen States, spread over an area of nearly a million square miles. It is possible to appeal successfully to a people to be so closely in touch with one another, while there is no such diversity of interests as arises in a territory bounded on the one side by the Atlantic and on the other by the Pacific. The conclusion arrived at is that under the beneficial rule of the Queen, the Colonies have developed a passionate love of the mother-country and a powerful sense of nationality which afford the strongest assurance of the Government of the United States of Great and Greater Britain.

THE Delagoa Bay Railway award is at length a fact. Arbitration has been proceeding for over ten years and on more than one occasion we were informed that the award had been given. Exactly two years ago in the House of Commons, Lord (then Mr) Curzon stated that the report of the arbitrators had been completed and was about to be issued. A couple of months later the *Times* announced that two and a half millions sterling had been awarded to the claimants. Then both statements were denied, and the *Globe*, fifteen months ago, said that the award would be given in February of last year. Similar statements were published in previous years. Now we are told that the arbitrators have awarded the claimants a sum which is equivalent to £2,012,560. To this is to be added interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June, 1889, when the Portuguese Government seized the line and cancelled the concession. It will be remembered that in that year there was serious friction with Portugal in respect to her hinterland which we annexed in East Africa. Colonel McMurdo, who had obtained the concession on the understanding that he would find capital

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OLIVIER AND HIS MEN ESCAPE THE BRITISH.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

It appears certain that Commandant Olivier with several thousand men and many guns has reached a place of safety, and is now advancing on Kroonstadt.

It is assumed that the condition of the horses in General French's force prevented an attack being made on the enemy.

COMPLETION OF BRIDGES.

The railway over the road bridge at Bethulie and also the temporary bridge at Norval's Pont have been completed.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION.

The Eighth Division will land at East London and proceed to the front immediately.

LORD METHUEN'S EXPEDITION TO BARKLEY DISTRICT.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Pursuant to orders issued by Lord Roberts, General Methuen with the mounted troops has returned to Kimberley from Barkley District.

[Lord Methuen was supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Warrenton, where, on Wednesday, we were told, the enemy maintained a heavy fire. Now, we hear, he is in the Barkley district, thirty-five miles below Warrenton, falling back another thirty miles to Kimberley.]

A NEW ROUTE TO RHODESIA.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The transport Formosa left Delagoa Bay on the 20th for Beira.

It is believed that Colonel Carrington's force goes to Rhodesia, via Beira.

Beira is in Portuguese African territory and 60 miles from the Transvaal frontier. The Beira Railway, two years ago, was open only from Fontesvilla to Massikessa (148 miles), whence travelling was by post-cart down as far as Umtali on the borders of Rhodesia by oxen, and thence to Salisbury by mules. Now runs the whole distance to Umtali of 180 miles. Extensions from Fontesvilla to Beira, and from Massikessa westwards are (intermittently) under construction. Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenco Marques with the Transvaal system.]

RESIGNATION OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, said that the Duke of Norfolk had resigned the Post Master Generalship and his resignation has been accepted.

It is reported that Lord Londonderry succeeds him.

[The Duke of Norfolk sails for the Cape to-day, to join the Sussex Mounted Infantry, which he has raised.]

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised ...	2,04,728	6	4
Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon for Dikush Cigarettes through Messrs. S. Moore	31	4	0
Mr. A. Sabunjee	100	0	0
Mr. F. E. Soraka	5	0	0
Mr. L. E. Cooper	5	0	0
Students of St. Xavier's College, Bombay	31	4	0
Provincial Grand Chapter of India, Bombay	100	0	
Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, Berar Vol. Rifles, Amraoti	117	4	
Corporals "The Buffs" 2nd donation	80	0	0
Officers & Men, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vote	705	15	0
Engineers, B. I. S. N. Company ...	350	0	0
Employees of Clothing Department, B. I. S. N. Co.	146	0	0
Total ...	2,04,501	1	4

KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1900.

MAFEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

The "Indian Daily News" has received the following special wire, dated London, March 28th :—

It is reported from Pretoria that a very determined effort has just been made to accelerate the fall and capitulation of Mafeking. On Tuesday last the town was subjected to a tremendous bombardment, every available gun being brought to bear on the crazy town. Colonel Baden-Powell made a most spirited reply, and after heavy fighting the Boers were driven off, having failed to accomplish the object in view.

OLIVIER'S RETREAT.

The Boer Generals Olivier and Grobler, with the force which recently occupied Stormberg, have made good their retreat, and are now beyond pursuit. They had been skilfully closed in on all sides, and nothing but surrender seemed possible, when it was found that the horses of General French's Cavalry Brigade were unequal to the task of intercepting the retreat, and the Boers accordingly escaped.

BOER LEADERS AT VARIANCE.

It is understood that the object of the extensive preparations that are being made at Johannesburg to destroy the gold mines, Robinson's Banks and other commercial buildings is to induce foreign speculators, interested in their ownership, to bring pressure to bear on their Governments, and compel them to interfere and secure favourable terms of peace for the Transvaal. It is stated that Kruger, who has assumed the military direction of affairs since the death of Joubert, is in favour of a scheme of falling back on the capital, and concentrating all the energy of the Boers in defending Pretoria, but there is a great division of opinion on the subject, and the conflict amongst the Boer leaders is becoming very acute.

BOER FORCES OUT OF HAND.

The Boers are wantonly destroying the collieries at Dundee, despite the protests of General Buller. Owing to Joubert's death, they appear to have got out of hand completely, and the dissensions between the Transvaalers and Free Staters are becoming more acute every day. The British occupation of Bloemfontein has not improved matters for the Boers, and a climax has now been reached owing to the high handedness of the Transvaal in arresting General Prinsloo, who is a Free Stater. The step has had a serious effect on the loyalty of the Free State burghers, who are deserting the cause in hundreds. There is no doubt that the utmost confusion prevails in the Boer army and its general dispersion may occur at any moment.

TOTAL BRITISH LOSSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

Telegrams to the Australian papers state that the total British casualties to March 12th were :—Killed, 2,418 officers and men ; wounded, 8,747 ; missing, 3,483 ; died from disease, 1,029.

Kruger and Steyn, in messages to the Powers seeking for intervention, represent that British territory was occupied for strategic and defensive reasons and not for any aggressive purpose.

They affirm that the loyalty of the Colonial Dutch to the British Throne remains unshaken and that British prestige in South Africa has been fully re-established.

They, therefore, claim that Great Britain should allow a continuation of the independence of the Republics and should further grant an amnesty to all disloyalists.

In conclusion they assert that if Britain continues the war every Boer will die fighting rather than submit to the suzerainty of Britain.

In reply Lord Salisbury promptly rejected the Boer proposal in language which proves that the existence of the Transvaal and Free State as independent States will no longer be tolerated.

There are indications that the Presidents courted this refusal with the object of making capital out of it in their appeal for the intervention of the Powers and so incite the burghers to fresh and desperate resistance.

Mr. A. D. W. Wolmarans, member of the Transvaal Executive, and Mr. Fisher, member of the Free State Government, are about to proceed to Europe in any to influence the Continental Powers to side with the Republics against England.

CRONJE AT CAPETOWN.

INTERVIEW WITH A TRANSPORT CAPTAIN.

A representative of the "Englishman" interviewed Captain Cole of the P. and O. steamer Malta, which arrived in Calcutta from South Africa. General Cronje's arrival in Capetown, although every effort was made to keep it secret, caused some little stir. The news that he was expected had been kept a close secret by the authorities, who, out of consideration for the feelings of the Republican General, endeavoured in this way to avert a public demonstration. It had been announced that the train would arrive at 6-35 a.m., and a little before that hour a picket of the Warwick Regiment and 25 details lined that part of the railway station along which General Cronje and his party were to pass. The guard was under the command of Captain Eiles. General Forester-Walker was also present, also the Private Secretary to the Governor, Colonel Hanbury-Williams, Military Secretary to the Governor, Colonel Cooper Bate, Commandant, and a number of other officers. Many persons attempted to obtain a place on the platform but were cleared off by the railway authorities. A few minutes after the time appointed the train came in. The military and political officials received General Cronje and informed him of the arrangements made for his comforts at Simon's Town, whither he was proceeding. He left his carriage, and walked from the platform at which he had alighted to the special train awaiting to convey him to Simon's Town. General Prettyman walked by his side, and the guard saluted as he passed. The General was accompanied by Mrs. Cronje, who is much smaller and slighter than is usual with South African born women ; she looked worn and weary. The party also included a burgher who acted as the General's A.-D.-C. and a little coloured serving-boy, which latter personage settled himself coolly at his master's feet in the compartment as soon as General Cronje had seated himself. The man of the hour wore an old tweed overcoat, tweed trousers, veldschoens and a Boer wide-awake hat around which was the famous orange ribbon ; he carried a small stick, but walked briskly without its aid. He looked a hardy well-knit man, the type of the back-country farmer that is always to be met with in Australia or Western America. When the party were quite settled, tea, coffee, cake and biscuits were provided, of which the travellers partook. Shortly afterwards the train left for the naval station where General Cronje would embark for St. Helena. The whole incident passed off with quietness and dignity, and in a manner calculated to soothe racial susceptibilities.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR DONALD STEWART'S REMAINS.

Her Majesty's ship Juno has gone to Algiers to bring away the remains of Sir Donald Stewart.

THE DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY.

A HEAVY AWARD AGAINST PORTUGAL.

The Arbitration Tribunal in the case between the Portuguese Government and Mr. McMurdo, the American concessionaire of the Delagoa Railway, have ordered Portugal to pay fifty million three hundred and fourteen thousand francs, plus five per cent. interest from June, 1889, for having withdrawn the concession.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The papers generally regard the award in the Delagoa Railway case as inadequate and a blow to the principle of arbitration.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS IN THE COREA.

Russia is pressing her demand for a concession at Masanpho.

LAUNCH OF A JAPANESE CRUISER.

The Japanese cruiser Iwate was launched yesterday.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand National :—

Ambush ...	1
Barbac ...	2
Manifesto ...	3

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Archibald Forbes.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

I. M. S.—Lieutenants L. P. Stephenson, W. O. Murphy and C. O. Murison are posted from the Netley to Bombay.

Major H. F. Ramsden officiates as Controller of Military Accounts, vice Major Downing.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, is gazetted Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops. Captain Ramsay, Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, becomes Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

Captain Stainforth becomes Inspecting Officer, Central India, Imperial Service Cavalry, vice Captain Younghusband.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. B. Corrie is posted to plague duty Bombay, while Captains F. H. Smith and R. G. W. Jenny, I.M.S., Bombay, are posted to the Foreign and Military Department, respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rankin, Secretary, Board of Examiners, has been granted leave on furlough, for six months, Colonel F. E. Spencer acting.

Lieutenant Searle, 20th Madras Infantry, is posted to plague duty, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. Homan retires from to-morrow.

Major C. R. Hoskyn is posted to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Mr. F. G. Heaven, from Madras, becomes Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. G. W. Sweet, Assistant Accountant-General, has been granted leave on furlough, for 19 months.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Mr. Smeaton left for Bombay to-day, via Nagpur, in connection with famine relief.

THE FAZILKA TOWED TO BOMBAY.

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

The s. s. Fazilka will be towed in a few days by the s. s. Nowshera to Bombay to be docked and fitted with a new shaft.

A SHIP WRECKED IN MANILA.

Mr. Pears, a former resident here, has returned from Manila, where he had been shipwrecked and made a prisoner, with his partner, who is an American naval officer, and others. He was regarded as an American spy by the Pilipinos. Mr. Pears was made a prisoner for three months, while his partner was beheaded and the Captain killed. Mr. Pears gives an account in the "Ceylon Independent. He made a couple of expeditions up-country after his release to find some of his companions but failed. At the end of a fortnight he gave up further search and embarked for Ceylon.

He describes the country as very fine, but the Filipinos are very cruel.

He says the Philippines are excellent for sugar cultivation, rice-mills and saw-mills, and Ceylon tea is beginning to be largely used there.

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

POONA, MARCH 30.

The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Aston, who have long been interested in the good work done by the National Indian Association, held a pleasant social gathering at their residence, Sungam, this evening, to which a large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen were invited. The special object of the gathering was to afford the members of the Association an opportunity of getting mixed with European residents. The guests began to arrive shortly after 5 p.m., and were received by Mr. and Mrs. Aston. The Band of the 28th Bombay Pioneers was in attendance, and discoursed sweet music. After a couple of hours jovially spent, the guests began to depart.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 30.

On arrival in India of 2nd-Lieutenant Bushell, R. E., is posted to the Poona District, Military Works Services.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters India, 2nd-Lieutenant Wood, East Kent Regiment, is directed to proceed to South Africa and join the 2nd battalion, to which he has been posted on first appointment, travelling at public expense.

The undermentioned Officers have been qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant —2nd-Lieutenant Norton and 2nd-Lieutenant Cresswell, 1st Battalion Buffs East Kent Regiment.

It is notified for general information that an Officer on the sick list for over a month, who may proceed on leave out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, will be held to have been struck off duty from the date on which he leaves his situation.

It is notified for information that the Tapti Valley Railway from Surat to Amalner is now open for public traffic.

It is notified for information that owing to the occurrence of plague cases at Aden pratique will not be given to persons arriving from Bombay or other plague-infected parts until they have completed ten days from the date of embarkation, the unexpired portion being spent on Flint Island.

The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, will inspect the barracks and hospitals in Quetta and Sind Districts, leaving Poona on 23rd March.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Major Welman, 15th Bombay Infantry ; and Captain Pilleau, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Lieutenant Bott, 20th Hussars, for nine months, on medical certificate out of India ; Colonel Hoskyns, Commandant, Bombay Sappers and Miners, Royal Engineers, for 8 days, on private affairs, out of India ; Captain Close, Military Works Services, Royal Engineers, for 12 months, on medical certificate, out of India ; Lieutenant Maidlow, 35th Battery, R. F. A., for one year, on medical certificate, out of India ; Major Poynder, Royal Army Medical Corps, for 8 months, on medical certificate, out of India ; Captain Done, Royal Army Medical Corps, for 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Extensions of leave have been granted to the following Officers :—Major Yate, 29th Bombay Infantry, for 6 months, on medical certificate ; and Lieutenant Lloyd, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, for two months, on medical certificate.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE AT PANCHGANI.

A local correspondent, writing on Thursday, says :—Panchgani was bright and expectant this morning, awaiting the arrival of Lord and Lady Northcote. On entering the village, which was gay with flags, their Excellencies were met by the well-known and oldest inhabitant of Panchgani Jamal Khan, who presented his loyal welcome and a bunch of flowers. A little further on the Mahableshwar Road, the Z. B. M. M. High School was prettily decorated with different coloured flags, while across the road was suspended the word "welcome" in large letters. A large number of visitors assembled. Their Excellencies graciously drew up in front of the school, while four of the youngest pupils went forward to welcome them. Two little boys stood, cap in hand, while Miss Phyllis Palin presented a basket of flowers to Lady Northcote, and Miss Edie Melling gave a button-hole of pear blossom and violets to Lord Northcote. Her ladyship graciously insisted on the children being lifted into the carriage to be kissed. Their Excellencies were most kind in expressing their pleasure in the loyal welcome which all the school-children, residents and visitors accorded them. The National Anthem was sung, and their Excellencies drove off amidst hearty cheers, leaving a most pleasing impression behind them.

Another correspondent writes :—On Thursday, 29th morning, I had the pleasure of witnessing a most agreeable little scene. It was the reception given to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, by the pupils of St. Joseph's Convent, on their arrival into Panchgani. A few yards away from the Observation Camp, the Daughters of the Cross had assembled their pupils, about 30 in number, in two lines ; the younger ones foremost with beautiful bouquets of natural flowers surmounted with pennant on which were inscribed in gold letters welcomes and greetings in various forms. On the approach of the carriage conveying Lord and Lady Northcote, the Lady Superior stepped forward and presented a bunch of choice flowers to her Excellency, at the same time most heartily welcoming both to Panchgani. The children, in unison, heartily exclaimed "Welcome Your Excellencies" while they gracefully presented the noble couple with bouquets. Miss Doris Maidment and Miss Sultana Nasrulla Khan, mites of three and five years, when presenting their flowers, particularly attracted her Excellency's attention. She asked-see the eldest and youngest child of the establishment ; the latter, little George Cleary, being presented, he Governor and his lady exclaimed "What a lovely child." Both Lord and Lady Northcote appeared surprised, yet very much pleased at their reception. They very kindly stayed the carriage for some minutes, thanked the Superioress for her attention, spoke most affably to some of the children, and promised a visit to the Convent on their return to Bombay. As the carriage rolled by, Master George Behramsin with a clear and loud voice gave nine cheers for their Excellencies and they were re-echoed by his smaller companions.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE BY BISHOP MACARTHUR.

On Thursday afternoon a lecture was given by the Bishop of Bombay to the ladies of the National Indian Association, who attended in large numbers. The Bishop said it had been suggested to him by one of their members that he should speak a few words about her Majesty the Queen-Empress. He did not know what had inspired the suggestion. Whether the sentiment of loyalty or affection towards our Queen's person, or interest in her remarkable personality—probably all these motives prompted the request. He felt unequal to dealing worthily with so great a subject, yet his feelings of affection existed towards our appreciated the reign of her Majesty was unique over Queen. She will be 81 if she lives until the 24th of History. She had 67 descendants, 7 children, 33 grand May next, and 27 great grand children. Her accession to the throne was second to have been ordered providentially, as she was daughter of the fourth son of George III., and those nearer to the succession had all failed in a which was remarkable. When she become aware of the age of 12 that she would probably become Queen, she made up her resolve with good and she steadfastly adhered to that resolve through her long reign. Her husband was her own choice, for no one might propose to one so great as the sovereign that he should stand to her in that relationship. It was a true instinct, which directed the choice, for no two persons had been better suited to each other, or had together done a greater work for the Empire and the world. The Queen was remarkably accomplished ; she spoke 5 languages fluently, and had besides a competent knowledge of Latin. Mathematics and art. She was a thoroughly trained musician, a great reader of history, and an unrivalled letter writer. She had a natural love of children and in the upbringing of her own children, she had exercised a wise discipline, as well as a touching devotion and tenderness. She was also devoted to animals especially horses, dogs, and birds. She loved the simple life of the country and proved herself a true friend to the humblest peasant, as well as to the noblest of all lands. She had large resources and no one had probably exercised a more munificent liberality, and the world knew little of the greatness of her generosity. It was a matter of thank unless that so great a personality had guided the affairs of the Empire in an unexampled age, and it was earnestly to be hoped that she might live to celebrate a third Jubilee. At the conclusion of the lecture Mrs. Dick proposed, and Mrs. D. T. Tata seconded a cordial vote of thanks to the Bishop for his interesting address, and to Mr. Crowe for so kindly placing her drawingroom, for a second time this season, at the disposal of the ladies of the Association.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Carthage, will sail to-day for London Brindisi and Aden, with English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Beath, Col Edc
Bancroft, Mr B
Barclay, Mr
Bellairs, Miss
Blattar, Rev G J
Bux, Mr
Cohens, Mr, Mrs A and maid
Conington, Mr
Connell, Mr
D'Souza, Mr and child
Dale, Wallace, Mr
Fi lcher, Miss
Farmer, Miss
France, Mr, Mrs S M and two children
Fortescue, Mr and Mrs
Goodall, Mr H B
Chimelie, Lt and Mrs E S J
Harvey, Miss
Hennenberger, Mr and Mrs
Hennebergor, Mr and Mrs child
Hook, Mr W B
Jackson, Mr and Mrs J
Kinloch, Mr H D
King, Mr F G
Laird, Mr
Lechmere, Sir E Lady, Mr and Vade
Mackie, Mr and Mrs C W
Mackie, Mr J
Mason, Mr J
Pemberton, Mr W S
Rust, Mr T A
Rees, Hon'ble T D
Sheep-shanks, Mr R
Stephens, Mr H. Mrs and child
Smith, Mr Cyms
Schleitenbaum, Mr H
Stewart, Mr W T
Trevithick, Mrs and two children
Turner, Mr H G
Tytler, Capt
Whitcher, Mr LEA
Windham, Capt G
Whittle, Mrs
Wright, Mr
Walker, Mr and Mrs J L
Youngmusband, Mrs

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

I have received a letter of correction from an Irish lady. It appears that some weeks ago I ventured, greatly daring, to speak of Ireland. I said that in and after the famine years of the Forties the Irish emigrated spontaneously. I have always understood that the great wave of emigration which has transferred the majority of the Irish from their own land to America was entirely spontaneous ; that it was mainly caused by the letters of those already arrived in the United States ; letters which pointed out the certainty of work and the immense improvement in the standard of living to be obtained by emigrants. It appears, according to my correspondent, that I am altogether wrong. She says that the emigration was not at all spontaneous ; that the Irish tenants were evicted and really made to go, even though they had the the rent in hand ; that they were embarked on board rotten ships, and that a great many never reached the opposite shores. Let me not meddle with the affairs of the distressful country. I would, however, point out to my correspondent, and perhaps to others who talk in this manner, that the charges appear, say, to want corroboration. For instance, if the tenants had money to pay their rents, did they offer to pay ? If they did how could they be turned out ? If they did not what would happen to them in America, or in France, or in any other country ? They were sent away in "rotten" ships, so that many never reached the American coast. Very well, but what ships were they ? Not any ships belonging to the British Government : and, if they were "rotten," they must have had skippers, officers, and crew, who were also cast away and drowned. If, which is inconceivable, no one cared about the poor Irish, did the wives and families of these crews make no outcry about the "rotten" vessels? I am not saying that my correspondent is wrong. I do say that her charge are new to me, and that they naturally call for certain questions and doubts. And, if it were any good one would further ask what earthly advantage it can be to anybody to scatter around vague charges which, even if true, have nothing to do with the British Government, except to fan and keep alive useless animosities ? About the "rotten" ships, however, one would like to hear more.

Except for a brief and hurried drive to see a friend in Upper Wimpole-street, who has a museum of curious and ingenious instruments for relieving the afflicted of their teeth, I have been a prisoner for three weeks ; and, indeed, I know not how much longer the four walls of one room are going to limit my horizon. The sick man, under such circumstances, finds out books that he ought to have read long ago ; he also reads certain old books over again. Among the former I have been reading Pierre Loti's "Ramuncho," and I find it perfectly and entirely charming. If you have not read it I advise you to do so. It is a story of the Basques ; quite a simple story. There is a young man, there is a girl, there is the course of true love interrapted, there is a long absence ; on the lover's return he learns that the girl is in a nunnery. He forms the project of carrying her off. The sanctity of the convent, the innocent and unsuspicious talk of the sisters, the obvious change in the girl herself—no longer Gracieuse, but Sister Marie Angelique—all deter him. He goes away, and there is an end.

Everybody who has been to Biarritz knows Fuenterrabia and St. Jean de Luz and the Western Pyrenees and the Basques. Pierre Loti has made for the purpose of his story some kind of a study of the people ; it is but a superficial study ; any English traveller would observe as much without knowing anything of the language, and without any special opportunities for studying the people. He may watch the folk in their dark churches with the galleries for the men and the nave for the women ; he may watch them playing their game of Pelote—a kind of tennis ; he may see them dancing their fandango ; he may observe them talking and drinking, sitting and singing in their taverns, just as Pierre Loti did ; more than this Pierre Loti apparently did not see. Add to this the detail, given by the guidebook, that many Basque peasants live by smuggling to and fro across the frontier, and you have all the materials at Pierre Loti's disposal. Needless to say that he has made the most of them.

But the Basques are a people with traditions and customs and superstitions of the most venerable antiquity. No one knows how they got to this corner of France and Spain; they do not know themselves. No one knows how they were driven to the fastnesses of the mountains they do not know themselves. Nor do they know the origin of their language. I do not say that Pierre Loti would have made a more charming romance had he worked up the history and archæology of the people, but if someone with an imagination and an eye for tradition and old customs would only live for a few years among the Basques he would most assuredly find material for a new and an interesting work. Think of what Borrow did for the gipsies, who are a very inferior race compared with the Basques, with no more romance than belongs to a nomadic folk who know not morals and are already fast becoming absorbed with the general population, while the Basques remain more exclusive and more obstinately tenacious of their separate nationality than ever.

Certain very excellent people called a meeting at Exeter Hall last week in order to advocate the immediate renunciation of the war, with, apparently, large prizes to the worthy Boers for having been so good as to plan it carefully for years ; for hiding their preparations ; for beginning the war ; and for inflicting a considerable amount of humiliation upon ourselves. They chose for the evening of their meeting the day on which the whole town was seething with excitement over the relief of Ladysmith, and now they hold up their hands in pained surprise because there was a row. Of course there was a row, and equally of course the speeches and the proceedings produced no effect whatever. Now had these people waited for the excitement to die away or until a period of prolonged war, with alternate victories and reverses, had brought about a change of mood, they might have had some chance of impressing their opinions upon the people. But in the very moment, the delirious moment, of victory long hoped for, long deferred, surely the time was unfortunate. Suppose on the day when the news of Trafalgar had reached this country the Peace Party—there is always a Peace Party—had organised a meeting at Charing Cross. How many of that party, do you suppose, in those days of clubs and bludgeons, would have returned home unharmed ? All which means, not that the Peace Party are not justified in being a party, but that there is a time to speak and a time to be silent.

I have before me another example of inopportune advocacy. A lady sends me a letter advocating the needs of a certain class which may remain unnamed because I would not injure their very deserving cause. "Will you," she asks, "send in this letter to the daily papers, with one from yourself approving and backing it?" Well, no ; I certainly will not. For these reasons. First, the time for advocating these claims is most inopportune. Nobody, at this present moment, will so much as listen to anything new in the line of charity and philanthropy. The trumpet of war resounds : the cry of battle and the roar of cannon deafen our ears ; the groans of the wounded move our hearts. What room is there for the plaintive voice that calls attention to a deserving body ? None : there is no room, nobody will listen. Moreover, this good lady loads her letter with all kinds of irrelevant matter which at any time would be fatal to her cause. Only to speak of what you actually want, not to mix up other topics, is a rule which the inexperienced writer never understands. For instance, in the course of her appeal this writer calls the war an accursed, cruel, and unjust war—in other words she would, to begin with, alienate from her cause the vast majority of the English speaking peoples ; she expatiates on the employment of foreigners just as if we were living under Henry III., who gave everything to his wife's people of Provence ; she attacks what she calls the universal dishonesty of the middle classes—this is a pleasant way of coaxing money out of their pockets—and she reserves to the end of her tirade the hardships of the people for whom she pleads. I set forth the above as a lesson ; this, with the Exeter Hall business surely drives home and clenches the moral that there is a time to speak and a way to speak ; a time to be silent and a way to be silent.

They have cleared away a most horrible slum—an unhealthy, insanitary, criminal, abandoned slum—and they have put up model dwelling-houses in its place, with a garden, and bath-rooms and laundries, and everything necessary for civilised man. This is very satisfactory, and I dare say the buildings will in the long run pay their expenses. Meantime there is a point of some little importance. The old residents are gone. When they were turned out they disappeared ; they scattered themselves and vanished. Now that the new buildings are made ready for them, not one of the whole 5,000 has come back. For, you see, it is not enough to build civilised houses; you must also provide civilised people to occupy them. These 5,000—a multitude of men, women, and children—have been accustomed, in a way which we hardly understand, to a life of dirt in a pigsty. Cleanliness takes them shiver with cold and terror. Where are they, these 5,000? Well, they have made new slums somewhere for themselves. perhaps it would be as well to find out where these new slums are, and whether we cannot make a beginning at least for these poor people in the direction of washing and fresh air. In fullness of time, very likely, they may be ready to make a bid for flats with baths and laundries and obligatory clean stairs and scrubbed floors. It will take time. At present the imagination cannot realise a city with no slums and all its people—even the "submerged"—clean.

I cordially recommend to all persons interested in the great and burning question of women's employment to devote the sum of 1 1-2d. a month for the little monthly sheet called "Women's Employment" issued by the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women, 60, Chancery-lane. The number for March, now before me, contains, among other things, a column on the Post Office as a field for women, another on Secretarial and Business Training ; advertisements of situations wanted and of vacancies, and two new openings. One of them seems certainly promising. It is that of taking inventories. Now, part of the work of property agents, house furnishers, auctioneers, etc., is the taking of inventories. It is suggested that the method of taking an inventory could be easily learned, and that many agents would be glad, for the saving of time and expense and their own clerks' work, to employ ladies. Of course, the greatest accuracy is required in such work. Another opening is that of the recently formed Women's Diocesan Association, of which the Bishop of London is the president and Mrs. Creighton the vice-president. They want workers, both paid and unpaid. Where a salary is offered it is only considered as an addition to the private means of the workers. This limits the opening to ladies with some means of their own. While upon the subject of "openings" may I also refer to the professional "mender," whose work I advocated some time ago ?

Do you happen to remember, dear reader, certain remarks of mine about Mr. Melville's "Life of Thackeray," and an allusion to myself, which I did well to expose and to resent ? I have now in my hands a letter from Mr. Melville, in which he quotes the offending passage from his own book ; that, namely, mentioned by the "Quarterly" Reviewer ; and also gives a passage from a book of mine which, he tries to persuade himself, justifies his words. I give both passages in full, so that there may be no charge of garbling.

"Sir Walter Besant and many others who are unable to understand how Thackeray could have known sufficient of the manners of the Upper Ten to be able to depict Society (the Society with a capital S) in "Vanity Fair," since they insist" (italics are mine) "that it was only on the success of that book he obtained the entree into those exclusive circles, forget that Thackery was the son of well-to-do parents of the upper stratum of the middle classes ; that he had a public school and University education, and that at Cambridge he met and made lasting friendships with, &c., all gentlemen of good social standing."

Please observe (1) that I am charged with insisting on a certain assertion. I have, therefore, the right to ask where I advanced that assertion, or even an opinion to that effect, and where I insisted upon it.

(2) That I have forgotten that Thackeray was by birth and education a gentleman.

I have also the right to ask for proofs of this forgetfulness, which is the more remarkable, because I knew the fact perfectly well before Mr. Melville, presumably, was born.

Mr. Melville gives a paragraph from a book of mine "Fifty Years Ago," p. 123. It is as follows : "I, for one, have never been able to understand how Thackeray got his knowledge of those exclusive circles. Instead of dancing at Almack's, he was taking his coup and stout at the Cock ; instead of gambling at Crockford's, he was writing 'copy' for any paper which would take it. When and where did he meet Miss Newcome and Lady Kew and Lord Steyne ?"

What does this prove ? That I insist that Thackeray got admission to exclusive circles by the success of "Vanity Fair ?" I cannot see that theory even so much as hinted at. It proves, what it says, that Thackeray was leading a busy literary life.

Does it prove that I was ignorant of Thackeray's belongings ? Certainly not. Surely a gentleman may take his chop at the Cock. Tennyson did so, for one. The fact remains that Almack's, and all the other exclusive sets, were rigidly closed to Thackeray, as to all private gentlemen, at a time when the most narrow exclusiveness was attempted as a last entrenchment against the levelling tendency of the time ; it was, in fact, the last serious stand made by rank in defence of its privileges. As everybody knows, Thackeray, as a gentleman and a great author, always commanded and enjoyed the kind of society which he desired. I am sure that he was not in the least anxious to form one of the private friends of the Marquis of Steyne or my Lord Farintosh, and that he had no hankering to shake a leg at Almack's. Let me therefore, suggest that if Mr. Melville still wishes to justify this personal statement about myself he had better set to work to find other passages. He has to show (1) that I was forgetful of a fact known to everybody forty years ago ; (2) that I have advanced a theory that the exclusive circles opened their doors to Thackeray after the appearance of "Vanity Fair" ; and (3) that I have "insisted" upon the truth of this theory. He might also, while he is about it, prove that the Marchioness of Steyne and his set the patrons of Crockford's and their set ; the ladies of Almack's and their set ; ever read "Vanity Fair" or anything else.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

It may generally be conceded that when a public body makes a boast of having saved monies in relation to public work which it is their duty to perform, it may safely be concluded that the work has suffered. This is the case with the Surrey County Council, who are jubilant at having effected a large decrease of expenditure in the upkeep of the Surrey roads. This does not mean that the repair of the roads has been neglected, but that cheaper materials have been used. Time was when the Surrey roads were among the finest in the kingdom. The subsoil is chalk, so that no matter how heavy the rain, the splendid natural drainage carries it off, and a few hours wind or sun sets all right. If the Surrey roads have a fault it is that they are, precisely for the reasons stated, soonest affected by drought. Under a spell of long dry weather they break up and crumble badly and the chalk dust is very much in evidence. It is a little startling to learn that some of the material used in installing some of the Surrey roads is brought from Belgium.

It is suggested in cycling circles—it is difficult to ascertain upon what authority—that the great obstacle and stumbling block to a fuller recognition of the claims of cyclists in relation to railway travelling and carriage of machines is the London and North Western Railway. The wise ones point out that it is no use making a frontal attack upon the Railway Companies Parliamentary hopper, for in the Lords and Commons our railway magnates sit entrenched, and it would take a much stronger army than the National Cyclists' Touring Club and the Cycle Trade Protection Association combined to carry the position by assault. No, if anything is to be done, suggests a well known cycling journalist, it must be by interrupting the supplies, and he therefore proposes that joint action by Coventry and Birmingham, with a view to boycotting the obnoxious railway company, might be just the gentle squeeze which would bring out the utmost concessions. But the difficulty lies in obtaining the allegiance of the trade, without which such an attempt would be futile.

A much needed reform, for which all cyclists who cycle in the home counties will be very thankful, has just been brought about, thanks to the good sense and energy of Sir David Salomons, the President of the Kent Centre of the National Cyclists' Union. It will be remembered that some months ago a cyclist riding through Kent at Night ran into a stationary vehicle, which was drawn up by the roadside and carried no light. When action was taken the startling discovery was made that, by an omission in a Kentish by-law, it was not obligatory upon the driver of a vehicle to see that it carried a light when stationary. Such an absurdity could not be long tolerated, but without the kindly and intelligent co-operation of Sir David Salomons it is doubtful whether the Kent County Council would have troubled to mend matter for the good of mere cyclists. Obviously, not only cyclists will benefit, because an unlighted vehicle by the roadside is a standing menace to other vehicles.

Regarding the recent decision of the Kent County Council altering the by-law so that all vehicles on the road after dark, stationary or otherwise, are to bear lights, a humourous writer points out that the man who has forgotten his lamp or whose lamp has gone out, will find himself in a tight place. He may neither drive nor stand still, except under a penalty, and he may not turn his cart into a field, for fear of committing a trespass. The only thing remains the patient, dreary walk to his own door. But all these objections apply to any other part of the country where the universal lighting of vehicles is in force, and if a man through accident or neglect, finds himself unable to comply with the law, he must do as others have had to do—pay up and look pleasant. This case reminds one of a senseless by-law issued by the Surrey County Council in the relation to the clearing away of snow. The householder was to clear it off the path, under penalty, and was not to allow it to remain in the road, under penalty. What on earth he was to do with it, save eat it, no one has discovered even to this day.

Many things are done, absurd and otherwise, in the sacred cause of charity. The latest idea, whether it will fructify is another matter, is to hold a monster procession of cyclists and motorists from London to the Crystal Palace. Each rider or driver who takes part in it is to be mulct in the sum of one shilling, or more should he feel charitably impelled to increase his entrance fee. The last car will bear a bodyguard of Gilbertian tambourine, in which the enthusiastic crowd, expected to line the route may throw their shillings. It is to be hoped that all may happen even as the sanguine promotors have intended, seeing that the money provided is to be devoted to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. If the procession is half as gigantic as the hopes of the promotors picture it, it will cause a serious disturbance of the traffic, especially in centres where it is always congested. But time will prove whether the matter can be accomplished on the bold and sweeping lines laid down. At any rate such a procession would be as useful as a Lord Mayors Show !

The managing director of one of the principal cycle businesses has been giving the view of the approaching season, and certainly from his position his utterances pass beyond the realm of conjecture, for they have a good solid basis of information afforded by his exceptional position, behind them. He says, without attempting to mince the matter, that the forthcoming season will in every probability be a glorious one. The great exodus from England of those to whom the cycle trade look for support, the volunteers, yeomanry and line, and the officers of the regular forces—all potential customers and patrons—will have a marked effect upon the industry. Then all whose men had a following,

FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO.

MR. GROGAN'S REMARKABLE ADVENTURES AMONG CANNIBALS.

MR. E. S. GROGAN, the first European who has travelled Africa from the Cape to Cairo, arrived home on Monday, after a remarkable two years' journey of over 8,000 miles. Mr. Grogan related to a representative of Reuter's Agency some thrilling adventures he had met with in unexplored regions devastated by active volcanoes and ferocious cannibals. In the lake region of Victoria and Tanganyika the explorer found lots of active volcanoes, one which had only existed for two years, and which covered an area of between thirty and forty miles. Two of the volcanoes were active at the time of the visit. Though there was no water in this country—the ground being too porous—it was very densely populated, the natives tapping water from the banana palms.

HERDS OF ELEPHANTS BURIED IN LAKES OF LIQUID LAVA.

While in this country Mr. Grogan started off with eight men to find a good elephant country. "I encountered enormous lava streams (he said), which were very difficult to cross, and all my boys had their feet severely cut. It was only at the third attempt that I succeeded in crossing the lava valley. It was only within two years that this great valley had been filled up with lava—a veritable sea, forty miles by sixty, and with a varying depth of 100 feet. The whole country had been devastated, forests and herds of elephants having been buried under the liquid fires. As if the volcanoes themselves were not bad enough, the country had been overrun and was at that moment occupied by some 5,000 Baleka—a ferocious nomadic tribe of cannibals from the Congo valley, who lived on man hunts. This, of course, I never expected at the time I entered the district. Afterwards I learnt from my native guides that over an area of 3,500 square miles this had until recently been a densely populated land. I was told, however, that only sixty of the original inhabitants were left. They had been killed and eaten by the Baleka, and the scenes I witnessed in this land of the dead are of such a character that to publish and account of them would be well-nigh impossible. Paths were marked out by lines of human skeletons; the streams were full of decomposing human remains or of dry bones, remnants of humanity, some half-eaten, somehorribly mutilated.

THE HORRORS OF CANNIBALISM.

"The cannibals had burnt the native villages and destroyed the banana groves, and had erected for themselves temporary grass shelters all over the country. In these I have witnessed the most horrible sights—cauldrons full of liquid with floating human skulls and bodies of infants. I have also seen the mummified remains of men and women who have been done to death in a manner too horrible to relate.

THE FIRST WHITE MAN.

"When I crossed the lava valley I reached a plateau 6,000 feet high, and it was here I first had an inkling of the terrible scenes I should witness. At first sight the scene was beautiful and peaceful—undulating hills dotted with villages—but on closer examination I found signs of cannibalism in all. Bits of rag, blood, and quantities of native grain strewed the tracks. It was soon that the guides told me what had been going on. Suddenly I espied crowds of people running down a hillside brandishing their spears. These, my guide informed me, were coming to eat me. The savages charged down the hill until within a hundred yards of my party without seeing me. Then I opened fire with a magazine rifle. This staggered them, as they had never seen either a gun or a white man. Hastily they retreated to the long grass, where they waved their spears to the accompaniment of a hideous din. I thereupon picked off a couple at long range, and they retired to a neighbouring ridge. I followed them, firing all the time, and pressed the attack home to their village, which they deserted at the last moment. For four days I had a continual running fight with these people until I thought I had got clear of them. Then I had a narrow escape, as I unsuspicingly walked through the thick grass into one of their camps. Four of the cannibals were waiting in my path, and straightway threw spears at my guide and at myself. Fortunately they missed both.

A TERRIBLE PEOPLE.

"These terrible people I found by no means repulsive in appearance. They were well made, but small of stature and of good features. Men and women were quite naked, and their long hair gave them a very wild appearance. During my four days' fight with the cannibals we had been entirely without food, and my boys were quite played out. I was anxious to rejoin Mr. Sharpe, and to warn him against coming into this country, where he and his caravan would assuredly have been cut up owing to their movements being hampered by loads and cattle. But I could not return over the lava valley, so had to make a detour round the volcanoes."

The explorers then proceeded across to Toro, in the Uganda Protectorate, and mapped in the east side of the Albert Edward Lake, which they found to be much smaller than supposed.

ALLEGED BELGIAN ATROCITIES.

Describing his journey, Mr. Grogan said: "From Toro I crossed the Semliki River, and proceeded up the west coast of Lake Albert, this being the first occasion on which it has been coasted. At first I had great trouble with the natives, and could get no food. The people were terrorised, and were living in the marshes. This is, of course, British territory. When Colonel Lugard went through the country—and this was at a very difficult time—he had no difficulty, and was well treated. Since then no Europeans have been there except Belgians. These have crossed the frontier, descended into the valley, shot down large numbers of natives (British subjects), driven off the young women and cattle, and actually tied up and burned the old women. I do not make these statements without having gone into the matter, and having taken great trouble to verify them. In this district the villages are isolated—there is no communication between them—and at each place I heard the same tale.

PASSING AS COLONEL LUGARD'S BROTHER.

"For days the natives here left me to starve, until I hit upon the idea of calling myself Lugard's brother, and of producing Colonel Lugard's photo, which I happened to have with me. Then the wretched people came to me and asked why the British had deserted them. Lugard, they said, had promised them British protection. The chief added that he had gone to the British to seek their aid, but without avail. It was on further inquiry that I was assured by the natives that white men had been present when the old women had been burnt. The natives said that the troops had come from the adjacent Belgian posts—the nearest was only a few miles across the frontier—and they even described to me the personal appearance of the white officers with the troops."

"A PERVERT STATE OF CHAOS."

"My remarks about the Belgians in no way apply to those in the Ouelle district, which is ably administered by Inspector Chaltin. But from the north of Albert Lake to Lake Mweru there is a perfect state of chaos. Whole districts are administered by incompetent officials, often non-commissioned officers, and the troops are the lowest type of natives, almost invariably cannibals."

THROUGH THE LAND OF DINKAS.

Dealing with his journey from Wadelai to Omdurman, Mr. Grogan said:—"Having been informed that owing to the extraordinary sudd formation it would be quite impossible for me to land anywhere on the right bank of the Nile north of Bor, I decided to return to that place and go overland to the Sobat junction. I started from Bor with thirteen men, and commenced a journey of 300 miles of very difficult, but most interesting country, bordering the river marshes into which no white man had ever penetrated. This absolutely unknown land is inhabited by thousands and thousands of Dinkas, all of whom live in the marshes with great herds of cattle.

THE SIGHT OF A WHITE MAN CAUSES UNCONTROLLABLE LAUGHTER.

"They had never seen a white man, and, generally speaking, they were friendly. They regarded me as a huge joke—as a sort of white Christy Minstrel. They would come out to stare at me with hundreds of their friends, and would then roll in the grass, and indulge in uncontrollable laughter. The travelling was terrible, and the mosquitoes worse than awful. In fact, two of my men died from the attacks of these pests. Often the lagoons were a mile wide, and in wading these we continually sank to the neck in water. Four days before reaching Bahr-el-Jaraf I was attacked by Dinkas, and one of my men was killed instantly by a spear wound through the heart. Two of my men had their skulls cracked, and one great Dinka, over six feet in height, brought me to my knees with his club before I shot him. Subsequently two more of my boys were murdered. Eventually I got the scattered remains of my caravan together and resumed my journey, but had to abandon half my loads. When I reached the Bahr-el-Jaraf I followed it down to within ten miles of its junction with the main Nile, where I met Major Dunn, of Major Peake's sudd-cutting expedition, who was out on a shooting trip."

CYCLING AND CRIME.

EVERY new mechanism adopted in our daily life multiplies the causes and the number of crimes." Such is the depressing keynote of Professor Lombroso's article in the March number of "The Pall Mall Magazine" on the relations between crime and what we are accustomed to regard as that harmless instrument of exercise and recreation—the safety bicycle. In the first place, the bicycle craze, as this writer calls it, makes the sight of a bicycle to the unscrupulous young man, who has not the means of buying one, well-nigh irresistible; and numerous examples are related of bicycle thefts and swindles, which are illustrated with portraits of the criminals, some of whom have not hesitated to shed blood in the pursuit of their nefarious purpose. It is all very sad, though it does not appear that the bicycle is more open to this reproach than other objects of human desire—gold and jewels, for example. Professor Lombroso, however, is able to show that the bicycle has fostered some very large and ingenious forms of roguery. Moreover, the bicycle has some remarkable peculiarities. It is so mobile that it falls an easy prey to the thief, and this same mobility makes it a most serviceable instrument for the accomplishment of other crimes and particularly of high way robbery; for what, asks this writer, so well facilitates flight and a sham alibi as the cycle—swifter than the horse, safer than the railway with its babbling telegraph? Here is an instance:

A ferocious highway robber, who was an expert cyclist, found one day by the roadside an idiot who had been robbed, and advised the poor creature to recoup himself by robbing the next person he met. The two of them then joining forces, brutally maltreated an unfortunate bicyclist who happened to be the next passenger on the high road. They stripped him of his money, and rode off with his cycle to a place sixty kilometres away. For the most part these highwaymen are very young, very alert, enthusiastic cyclists, and of good social standing; they are frequently military or ex-military men or students.

It will be a relief to the passionate cyclist to learn that this distinguished authority on criminal anthropology confesses that if the cycle has augmented the causes and means of crime it has also increased the well-being and civilised tendencies of life. He is, moreover, careful to add that if the cycle gives rise to fresh forms of crime, it also offers new and merciful means for the suppression of crime.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes ... RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes ...

THE "FAZILKA."

SAFE ARRIVAL IN COLOMBO.

AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE FROM DURBAN.

THE long-missing British India steamer "Fazilka," which has been engaged in the transport of troops to South Africa, arrived in Colombo, as we have already briefly announced, yesterday afternoon, after a very eventful voyage from Durban.

Commencing from the time she began the present eventful voyage, our representative learnt that the "Fazilka" had been chartered by Government as a trans-port—"No 30"—and had conveyed certain details of troops to Durban. Having landed the troops, she left Durban on the 27th January last, receiving instructions to call at Galle where she was to coal and receive orders but it was known that her destination was Calcutta, and it was reported that she was to take Lagmuder's Horse, then about ready, to the Cape. Subsequent events, however, proved that this was not to be, and the voyage to Ceylon, which was expected to be made in about a fortnight took some fifty-five days. On leaving Durban the "Fazilka" steamed up the Mozambique Channel between the island of Madagascar and the East Coast of Africa. Everything went well, and fine weather with calm seas was met with, till she had passed Aldabra and the Seychelles and reached Lat. 6° 25' S. and Long. 64° 30' E. She had been four days out of the channel and was somewhere in the vicinity of the Chagos Islands on the 6th February, when the accident happened. The first intimation that something was wrong was received when the vessel gave a sudden jolt and

THE ENGINES BEGAN TO RACE.

The Chief Engineer was in his cabin at the time and rushed to the engine-room. The engines were stopped; and it was then ascertained that the vessel had met with a serious mishap. The tail shaft had broken right through in two places, and some 4-ft. of the broken pieces had knocked a hole through the stern tube and indented the side of the ship. The vessel began to leak, and the pumps had to be kept going day and night while the repairs were being effected. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Brown, and his Assistants had a big job before them, but the best was done under the circumstances. First the ballast had to be shifted forward from the after hold, so that the stern might be lifted to prevent the inflow of water, and to better carry on the work. This resulted in the stern being raised some eight feet, and, in this state, the vessel drifted about quite helplessly, a little progress being made occasionally by means of sails. The broken pieces of the shaft were eventually connected, but again gave way after a little steaming, and she drifted and sailed some 1,800 miles, more or less, in an easterly direction. During this time she was very

NEARLY COMING TO GRIEF

on some coral reefs near the Equator south of the Maldive Group. There was no wind to speak of at the time, and she was drifting helplessly in the direction of the islets, but, just in time, an adverse breeze sprang up, and she was able to change her course. The engineers experienced great trouble with the broken shaft; the pieces were again joined, and the vessel steamed for an hour or two only for the shaft to break again, and this occurred eight or ten times, till eventually she drifted into the track of the mail steamers from Colombo to Australia and the East, and fell in with the P. & O. "Oceana." All this whilesher provisions were running short, the sheep and poultry had all been eaten, and the rice for the native crew diminished to such an extent that the native food—paddy and gram—had to be fortified, and was served out to the crew with rice and curry, which was now taken only once a day. Occasionally nor were caught, and there were any number of sharks about. With all this discomfort, however, there was no sickness, and all were cheerful expecting to be in with a steamer very soon. About this time one of the lascars fell into the sea, and though sharks were numerous he was rescued. On Monday evening, the 12th March, the cheerful intelligence was spread that

A STEAMER WAS IN SIGHT

on the horizon on the south-east, and signals of distress were immediately hoisted. It was about 8 p.m. in a fine night, as the moon was rising, when a large steamer was clearly made out, and shortly after the Oceana bore down on them and hove-to at a cable length's distance. Captain Goss immediately after put off and boarded the Oceana and explained to Capt. Crawford, of the latter ship, his unfortunate position. After a short conference Capt. Crawford agreed to take the Fazilka in tow until the repairs, which were in progress again were completed, or until arrival at Colombo. The Fazilka supplied a steel wire hawser and the Oceana took her in tow at midnight. After proceeding thus for about an hour the hawser parted. The Oceana then got out a 6-in. steel hawser and came up to the Fazilka to take her in tow again, but Captain Goss now decided to take through his ship himself, as he expected to complete the repairs in a short time, and asked Capt. Crawford, as he was unable to continue the repairs while the vessel was being towed, and as he expected to complete the work the following day, to leave him and continue on his way. Meanwhile the Chief Engineer of the Oceana was sent to examine the damage, and on his report Capt. Crawford again offered to take the Fazilka in tow or stand by her. Captain Goss was, however, confident in being able to carry out his intentions, and the vessels parted in Lat. 1° 2' N. and Long. 84° 37' E., Galle being distant some 370 miles. The weather was very fine at the time, with a calm sea.

PROVISIONS FROM THE OCEANA.

The Oceana supplied her with a quantity of tinned meat and vegetables, and this was much appreciated. After the "Oceana" took her departure the Fazilka was able to proceed a short distance, when she broke down again. This was on the 13th, and she again began to drift, which accounts for the Hindu, which went out in search, missing her. Till the 19th the engineers were at work and eventually on that day the shaft was fixed up sufficiently to allow her to steam into Colombo at a slow rate, and she entered harbour, steaming at the rate of about seven knots.

THE DESPATCH OF THE "KATORIA."

With the return of the Hindu after her unsuccessful search on Wednesday last the Katoria with provisions and coal sufficient for a twenty-six days' cruise was despatched to search for the missing vessel. She also took letters and papers for the Captain and Officers of the Fazilka, so that they will have to wait some time for these. The Agents, however, asked the steamer Duke of Sutherland, which left port last night, for Brisbane to speak to the Katoria. If she met her and ask her to return. Up to this afternoon there were no signs of the Katoria returning.—*Times of Ceylon* (March 24).

"HAMLET" AS IT WAS WRITTEN.

MR. BENSON'S motto, like that of Strafford, is "Thorough." That which no theatrical manager since Shakespeare's time has ventured to attempt, the production of "Hamlet" as originally written that is to say, in its entirety, he has not shrunk from accomplishing. The question, indeed, has been raised whether the audiences of the days of James I. were really capable of enduring between four and five thousand lines of blank verse at a sitting. Shakespeare, we know, was not only a dramatist, but a manager, and an excellent man of business. Was it likely, therefore, that he wrote a play so long that it could only be represented on condition that considerable excisions were made in the text? That is the question that has to be answered by those who think that the "Hamlet" of the second quarto and the first folio, upon which our modern literary editions are based, was never intended for the stage. If the performance at the Lyceum on March 1st does nothing else it will at all events have served to show how long the play practically takes in representation. Beginning punctually at half-past three in the afternoon, Mr. Benson and his coadjutors cried a halt at twenty-five minutes to seven, just after the play scene; it was resumed at eight o'clock, and came to a conclusion with the entry of the triumphant young Fortinbras, Prince of Norway, at twenty-five minutes to eleven. The total time, therefore, consumed in the performance was five hours and forty minutes, and even from this, in order to get the net time, we should have to deduct the intervals, which, however, it is true, were not long. It may safely be said, therefore, that the piece could be played without the omission of a single line in something like five hours and a quarter, or five hours and a half at the outside, which is hardly in excess of the allowance even at the present day at some of the Paris theatres on an important occasion, such as the celebration of Molière's birthday at the Comédie Française. But after all, it is of little use to speculate as to many matters connected with the drama in Shakespeare's time regarding which stage history and even stage tradition are silent. It is more to the point to note the salient features of the play of "Hamlet" as now restored to the stage—if restored it really is—as compared with the ordinary acting versions.

The comparison is all to Shakespeare's advantage. We have no hesitation in saying that for consistency, for the power of interesting the spectator, and of due preparation to the effect in the different situations, the play and the whole play is "the thing," and not mangled productions to which, under the modern conditions of playgoing, when people want to dine before going to the theatre, and to leave by eleven o'clock in time to catch trains and omnibuses, we are accustomed. It would take too long to go into detail in the matter, and it would besides be difficult to speak positively, as versions of "Hamlet" are almost as numerous as the actors who have since seen in the part, and what one omits another will retain. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, by restoring the final scene after the death of Hamlet, Mr. Benson gives to the play its natural ending, and that in which its whole moral may be said to be conveyed. It is easy to understand that other representatives of "Hamlet" (who have usually been their own managers) have not liked to have the stage occupied after they have given the famous dying speech ending with: "The rest is silence." It is no less easy to see that the conception of the author is thereby rendered incomplete. Shakespeare knew his own business as a writer of plays, and it is hardly credible that he would have introduced allusions to King Claudius's relations with the young Prince of Norway early in the piece had he not had ulterior views with regard to him. As a matter of fact it cannot be doubted that Hamlet, the philosopher, the "John o'Dreams," who lets "conscience be sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought," who is always forming projects, and then finding excuses to himself for not carrying them out, is intended to be contrasted with the active, vigilant young Norwegian Prince, who "makes mouths at the invisible event," and who acts first, and reflects (if he reflects at all) afterwards. Hamlet dies. It is Fortinbras who takes his place and gives orders for his burial with military honours.

We may say, however, that we like Mr. Benson better as Hamlet than as Henry V. He has nothing martial in his bearing. On the other hand, he wears habitually a grave and thoughtful air, and he is capable of realising in some sense the ideal of a Hamlet who "thinks aloud." No startling new readings can be credited to him, and it is, perhaps, as well. Taken as a whole his performance is a good sound piece of work. The attendance was not a very large one, but the performance was received both in the afternoon and evening with marked favour. It was rather curious to note that some of the audience, from force of habit, no doubt, went away immediately after Hamlet's dying speech, thereby losing the opportunity of seeing the most remarkable of all the scenes usually omitted in representation.

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VIENNA MEDICAL WEEKLY.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

It is reported that veils are no longer to cover our faces, but will reach only to the upper lip.

A medical expert contends that out of 1,000 girls studying the piano before the age of twelve, about 400 are afflicted with nervous troubles in later life.

During the present century seven instances have been recorded in the British Isles in which the bride has married the best man in mistake.

This exercise is recommended for girls with hollows at the neck that should not be there. Raise the shoulders as high as possible, then drop them forcibly. Repeat until the muscles feel slightly fatigued.

An electrical charwoman is the latest household novelty reported from America. Brushes and driers are connected with a motor, and on touching a button the charwoman starts scrubbing the floor.

Earrings, it is affirmed, are to be in fashion again. At the recent evening assembly all the society leaders appeared with ear pendants. These were not merely diamond dewdrops or tiny pearls on the ear lobe, but great swinging "drops," as they are called.

It is affirmed that some shopkeepers have, as compelled by the new Act, provided seats for their assistants, but have forbidden the seats to be used. It was pointed out at the time that the Seats for Shop Assistants Act made no stipulation as to assistants being allowed to use the seats provided.

The wedding invitation which ended with the words—"No cards, no cake, no fuss," has become historic. A like immortality may be in store for an invitation said to have been sent out by a couple about to be married a little while ago. The invitation was accompanied by this note:—"If you can conveniently arrange it, we should prefer to have your present in the form of cash."

A Birmingham firm has just dispatched to the Straits Settlements a remarkable four-post bedstead. It is 9 ft. 6 in. long by 7 ft. 6 in. wide, and 12 ft. are measured from the floor to the top of a magnificent pearl-and-brass cornice, which has been hand chased in the most elaborate fashion. Upon each of the large ornamental pillars which support the cornice are five pearl knobs, starred pearl being also placed at the centre of every triple-joint casting in the rails at the head and foot of the bed.

Miss Lillian Russell, the well-known American actress, was singing a solo on the stage a few weeks ago, when observers in the audience saw her suddenly change colour and almost stop. The rest of the solo didn't go well, and those who had noticed the singer's perturbation were of the opinion that she had been taken suddenly ill. As the actress was about to leave the stage she stopped suddenly and with a sigh picked up a £500 diamond-and-ruby brooch that had dropped from her dress as she was entering the stage, and which had not been missed until she was in the middle of her song.

This story of the danger of wearing stuffed birds in hats comes from County Donegal. A London lady came over with her husband on a woodcock and snipe shooting trip. The other morning she went down to cliffs and while sketching a rocky headland she received a blow on the head which nocked her from her seat. A big hawk had swooped at a stuffed bird in her hat, an grove one of its talons, into her flesh. The bird's feet became entangled in her hair, and in the struggles of the hawk to escape, the lady fainted. When she recovered consciousness the hawk had gone.

Buttons in front of us, button behind us! On our gowns, our coats, our hats anywhere and everywhere they are welcome at the moment, and, truly, some of the new designs are wonderful in their beauty and charming in their dainty ornamentation. Some are of the palest green with designs after Wedgwood on them, and others are of delicately tinted enamels. Smart jewelled buttons are still in favour, says Home Notes, and old-fashioned silver and gold buttons now fulfil duties very different from those for which they were originally made. Then they were for use, now they are for ornament.

The demand for children's toys of a military description is as great as ever—and that is unprecedented. "We could sell out £1,000 worth of metal soldiers today," said the representative of one large wholesale house, "if we could get them. But if we give an order for 500 gross, we get perhaps five and twenty gross delivered. The war fever has been responsible for a number of wonderful novelties in the way of toys, and now our small boys have khaki outfits provided for them.

Fashion is to have a quiet year in Paris, owing to the Exhibition. The milliners, male and female, in the great city of chiffon, are already busy devising small bonnets for every possible occasion connected with the great event which is turning Paris upside down. For the opening ceremonies in May the most gorgeous costume are in prospect, both for the afternoon functions and for the dinners and balls at the Elysee. The ladies of the various Embassies will vie with each other in the agreeable dress competition. From Paris we hear of a marvellous dress of rose-coloured satin trimmed with bands of sable laid on in undulating lines, and with the long train lined in cloth of silver. There is to be a great run on lace this season. One of the most interesting exhibits at the forthcoming Exhibition is to be the collection of every kind of lace from all parts of the world.

If a woman happens to be your wife, says a woman for the benefit of husbands, that is no reason why you should say "Good Morning" to her with your hat on, or leave her to scramble out of an omnibus the best way she can. If a married man takes two ladies to the theatre, it's generally pretty easy for the mere on-looker to tell which is his wife; one lay he carefully relieves of her wraps and allows to enter in front of him, the other has to struggle with refractory hooks and [illegible] and follow meekly in the rear. Very few men [illegible] a life to fuss after a woman when [illegible] I am positive, is the reason [illegible] flirt. A man gets into [illegible] too much for granted, [illegible] death will be likely to [illegible] say bitterly. "So [illegible] him amongst his per- [illegible] can go anywhere it likes." [illegible], but I don't think it's true. [illegible] off-hand, indifferent way, which [illegible] rush to such a conclusion; but in [illegible], he doesn't do so because he [illegible] her affection; while as for her [illegible] where it likes," why, it never [illegible] off of the average man to imagine [illegible] at a married woman's heart can [illegible] locomotion. The satirical spinster [illegible] his conceit"; perhaps so, but, for [illegible] his pride in her, and absurd belief [illegible] constancy, have a good deal to do [illegible] said be just as well if he realised that [illegible] service on the face of the earth, however [illegible] bind a woman's heart.

[illegible] sign of spring when the hats in the milliners' [illegible] are chiefly made of straw, a branch of [illegible] return in which there has been a wonderful [illegible] during the last half-dozen years. Straw [illegible] to mean a very stiff material, with the one exception of fine chip and the soft Leghorn and Tuscan makes. Now, there are many varieties of satin straws and grades of varying suppleness between it and the thick, heavy kinds that are still used. Some of the very prettiest of the spring hats are woven in two shades of cream-coloured or fawn straw and trimmed with tail loops of glace silk, matching too deeper tone in the straw. There is usually a little folded band of vivid colour tucked away under the brim, in relief to the Quaker tints of fawn and cream. Foliage toques are in more favour at the moment than flower-covered ones. Ivy leaves in every shade of green, the black berries of the plant making a telling contrast, cover the crowns, and the relief of black velvet and feathers is also afforded. Mignonette forms part of a toque almost entirely made of beech leaves in their tenderest, yearly tone of green. Here, again, black is effectively introduced in a large rosette of black tulle, with long ends that fasten loosely beneath the chin. A large straw hat is trimmed with pale blush roses and has a few folds of pastel blue velvet under the brim at the left side. This is one sort of hat that girls call "a dream," and it certainly is delightfully becoming to fresh and dainty English faces. A tall wired bow of black velvet ribbon gives value to the silk tones in the [illegible] and velvet. Astute French milliners seldom [illegible] add some little touch of black.

[illegible] fresh, almost, tailor-made costumes that [illegible] unusable in spring, the toque is usually [illegible] cloth or tweed as theatres. Some [illegible] own only matches the dress, the brim [illegible] in tulle or chiffon in some harmonious [illegible] of mouse colour, cigar-brown, and [illegible] are in great favour for these swathed [illegible] is usually very becoming to soft, [illegible] complexions. With a bright pink [illegible] gown the toque would have a crown to [illegible] brim all soft, swathed with mat-brown [illegible] seems to be a great fancy for cream or [illegible] coloured costumes the toque matching them [illegible] veiled with black or brown. Pastel blue is also [illegible] request, and the colour is in strong contrast [illegible] the solid character of the tweeds, cloths, and [illegible] in which it appears. When a bright spring [illegible] is shining these light tints look well enough, but [illegible] on muddy, dull, grey days they have a tawdry look. Fawn-browns are better wear in dispiriting weather, but it should be remembered that a bit of bright [illegible] flower in the hat or at the neck is a cheerful slight to [illegible] worn of winter browns and greys. A white costume, however in bright tints looks sadly out of [illegible]. Beige promises to be even more fashionable than [illegible] this season, and the beauty of the fine woollen [illegible] materials in which it is produced adds to the coldness [illegible] the tone. Already a few tulle turban-toques are [illegible] at smart weddings and other fashionable [illegible] doings, but most of them will be kept back for [illegible] warmer weather. One already seen was in mingled [illegible] tones of blue, hydrangea, citron and almond [illegible] cream pink, with long tulle strings in the last [illegible] mentioned colour. The toque made of kid is a novelty. [illegible] colour is chiefly tan, white or blue but there are [illegible] kid toques in pink green and sulphur colour, [illegible] is also to be used in trimming some of the [illegible] spring coats. In a tone of soft grey it is [illegible] to a short coat of Irish frieze, the kid forming [illegible] bands down the fronts and round the revers. [illegible] These tabs are sewn on larger ones made [illegible] and the buttons are in turquoise and [illegible] wise, and there is a fancy for [illegible] these silk or in paisley patterns [illegible] usually fastened at the left [illegible] buttons. Very often the [illegible] fall over the belt. The [illegible] into evidence. It is [illegible] brocade a material [illegible] to linings. Broche [illegible] demand, many [illegible] cloths or serges. [illegible] uld be careful [illegible] providing a [illegible] with the [illegible] few [illegible] tooth- [illegible] chly [illegible] ard- [illegible] the [illegible] fra- [illegible] dour [illegible] The [illegible] ner [illegible] all [illegible] ar-

NOTICES.

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At last, a hemorrhage.
At first, easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

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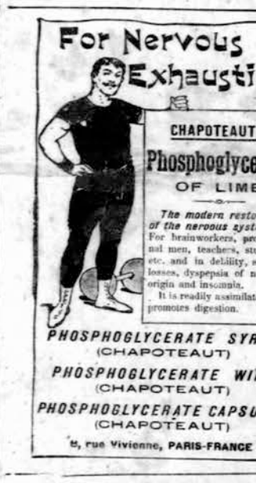

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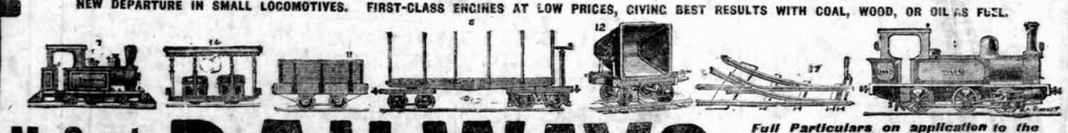

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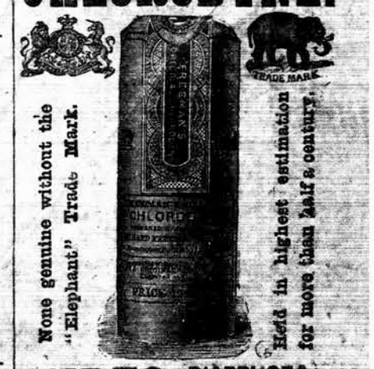

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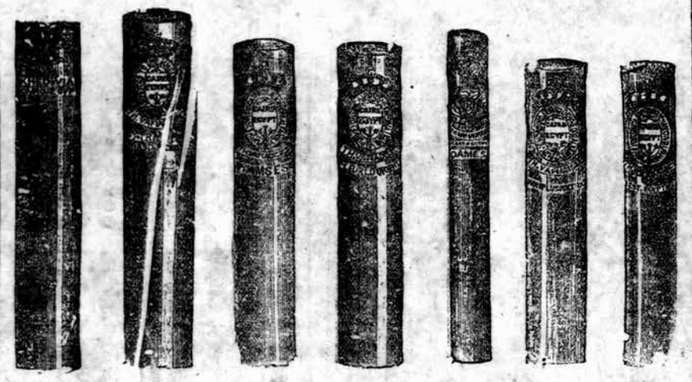

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